

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 204.]

OCTOBER 1, 1810.

[3 of Vol. 30.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a moment when inland bills of exchange and promissory notes have unfortunately lost the confidence of men of property, and of the country at large, it may not be useless to invite attention to the origin, extent, and nature, of this novel but universal species of factitious currency.

Foreign bills of exchange had their origin in commercial convenience, and are an admirable contrivance by which A, in one country, pays B, in any country, a debt due to him from C, in some other country; but a local bill, or note, created by parties residing in the same place, is on the face of it a confession of inability to pay, indicating that the debtor would pay if he could; but to get excused by his creditor, or to accommodate him, gives him a negotiable engagement, which, till it is due, is also made to serve the purpose of currency.

Considered however as currency, both descriptions of bills are alike unnatural. The foreign bill originating in convenience, having effected the professed object of the drawer, has no other legitimate purpose; and to allow current validity to local bills and notes, is to give public sanction to insolvency.

Yet such is the deplorable condition and present shifting character of the English, Scotch, and Irish people, that of three millions of houses contained in the empire, the inhabitants of at least one million of them are pledged by the acceptance of local bills, or by promissory notes. Estimating them at the moderate average of 100l. to each of this million of houses, it will appear that there are ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of this factitious currency in existence. Hence the facility possessed by forestallers and monopolists to raise and keep up the price of every commodity;—hence the depreciation of the legitimate currency;—hence the doubling, trebling, and quadrupling of the nominal value of every thing;—and hence the consequent misery of every

MONTHLY MAG. No. 204.

class of the people, arising from fluctuations in the value of labour and income.

It seems extraordinary that any member of a well-organized society, should be allowed the power of creating artificial thousands and tens of thousands by a stroke of the pen, and yet be in danger of suffering death for coining a shilling of full weight and purity. He is sanctioned in preparing his copper-plate, and in giving every specious appearance to his issues of bills and notes, which in due time are let loose, to destroy the happiness, or involve in ruin, all who chance to be ensnared by them; but if he coin a shilling, pick a pocket, or rob on the highway for so paltry an amount, he must suffer the penalty of death. It would be less hurtful to allow a man the privilege of firing a blunderbuss along a crowded street, than in this way to give him the power of robbing his neighbour. For his own sake, and that of his family also, it is a power with which no man ought to be entrusted; it is, in fact, a power as pernicious to himself to be allowed to wield, as it is dangerous to the public. Such unlimited and uncontrolled privilege of creating currency, or the representative of currency, is a social novelty, monstrous in its nature, and proved by experience to be pernicious to those who possess it, and fatal to the nation in which it is exercised and tolerated.

No subject is so deserving of the consideration of economists in the legislature. I advise that a committee of parliament should consider of the most efficacious means of regulating or restricting it. In the absence of a better plan, I shall for the present suggest the following.

1. That every inland and local bill or note, express on the face of it the particular consideration for which it is drawn, and that every omission or misrepresentation, be punished with the forfeiture of double the amount.

2. That there be witnesses to the drawing and the acceptance, who shall be

2 D liable

liable to three months' imprisonment, if, within their knowledge, the terms or the origin of the bill are contrary to the facts.

3. That the address of the several parties, and all the indorsers, be appended to their names.

4. That every bill or note be recoverable by a summary process; and that execution be levied within a week on the acceptor, in a fortnight on the drawer, and in a month on the indorsers.

5. That all inland and local bills and notes, be considered as of two classes, transferable, and untransferable, that is, payable to order, or not payable to order; and that the preceding restrictions and regulations apply to those only which are transferable or payable to order, the public interest being unconcerned in unnegotiable time-engagements, which, for various private purposes, may be created between two parties.

6. That as bills and notes which are payable to order, become thereby a sort of public currency, no person should be at liberty to draw such bills or notes, without taking out an annual licence at the stamp-office. Such licences to vary in cost according to the amount of the bills required to be drawn; say one guinea for the service of drawing transferable bills or notes under 100l.; two guineas from 100l. to 1000l.; and five guineas for 1000l. and upwards. The licences to be classed and numbered, and the drawer to annex his class and number after his name, subject to forfeiture of 100l. for every offence. No licences to be granted to minors, to femmes-coverts, to persons confined for debt, to the clergy, nor to uncertificated bankrupts. The names of persons taking out licences, to be published in the manner of those who take out game-licences.

Such provisions would give solemnity to the creation of bills and notes; would render them representations of few besides real transactions; and would occasion the creation of mere accommodation or fictitious paper, to be a matter of difficulty and serious responsibility.

We should then have in circulation fewer bills of private persons, clerks, servants, and bankers. Instead of nine bills in ten being drawn for the mere accommodation of the parties, we should not have one in ten, besides those arising out of real business. Bills of bankers in particular, which are commonly drawn for purposes of accommodation, would be reduced to their proper average;

many banker's bills being in some of the parties, nothing but money-raising fabrications, or a kind of *kite-flying*, as it is jocosely called in Lombard-street.

Let the Bank of England set its face against all paper which is not checked as above, and thereby proved to be connected with real business. Let it prefer, as it ought, the honest bills of small amounts, drawn in any correct form by shopkeepers, manufacturers, and retailers, to the sham, though fairly-drawn bills of jobbers, bankers, speculators, and pretended merchants, whose whole capital is their credit, and whole stock in trade nothing besides their desks and counters. In short, let the directors of the Bank of England revise and correct their limited and mistaken reasonings on these subjects; let them encourage the middling, industrious, and useful class of traders, and then one half the mischiefs of a paper circulation, would be avoided previously to the passing of an act of parliament.

At present, the card-house of paper-credit in Great Britain, is tumbling to pieces before the breath of public opinion; and in rebuilding and regenerating it, care ought to be taken that a new fabric does not inherit the imperfections of the old one.

COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a recent VOYAGE to CADIZ.
(Concluded from page 37.)

Cadiz, Nov. 1809.

AS marble is in abundance and variety in Spain, the use of it is very general; the entire front of some houses is of white marble elegantly adorned. The house occupied by the Gremios (a set of merchants who are granted peculiar privileges in commerce) is handsomely built; the front is ornamented with beautiful sculptures, representing on the first story, in alto-relievo, the figures of Neptune and Mercury, with their appropriate emblems, and over them a beautiful figure of Fame.

The stair-cases are commonly of marble; the drawing-rooms and other apartments are laid with it (wood never being used for flooring); this causes a coolness in the house in summer, and in the winter is not unpleasant. The cold in this month is agreeable, the thermometer generally being above 60°. A chimney is scarcely to be seen; at a few English houses only is the "happy fire-side;" and if heat be wanted in a room,

the practice is to introduce a large pan of charcoal, placed under, and sometimes on, a table. The pit-coal which is burnt is brought from England; but it seldom pays for importing: there has lately been some discovered in the neighbourhood of Seville, but not yet in any considerable quantity. Sometimes an English or a Turkey carpet covers the marble floor, or a mat made of cane, woven on cord in various patterns, some of which are manufactured here; but the best are brought from Africa. The rooms are lofty and large; in the front of almost every window is a balcony, or railing; but the furniture of a house, although elegant, and often splendid, is not so neat and tasteful as it is seen in England.

A stranger is generally greatly disappointed in the appearance of the city on passing the Barria, which leads directly into the market-place, presenting a scene similar to Billingsgate and Claremarket. Hundreds of ragged dirty fellows are selling their fish, which are but little enticing; (the dory, is perhaps the best sort of fish that is caught here; they are often two feet in length;) countrymen have their eggs and poultry in abundance. Fruit-sellers, with grapes, oranges, melons, raisins, almonds, pomegranates, garlick, &c. spread in large heaps on mats on the stones, are for ever bawling out the name of the article they sell with such confused noise, that makes one glad to hasten from the scene. Others are frying of fish in oil, over charcoal; and the roasting of acorns and chesnuts, add not a little to the offensive air: this is the scene every day in the week, not excepting Sundays, or the night-time: the supply of the above articles, with a variety of culinary vegetables, appearing never to be diminished. The fruit of the arbutus, or winter strawberry, is now in perfection, and is freely eaten; of apples we have but few, and they are not of good flavor. Here are shops well supplied with partridges, snipes, hares, rabbits, turkeys, &c. in great plenty, as well as with wild ducks and geese. Turkeys are just in perfection; they are coming in from the country in flocks, and the season will continue about a month; it is calculated that 7,000 of these birds are brought here every winter from the province of Valencia: they fatten on the journey, and are about seven weeks coming down. Pigeons are also in plenty; they are fed in a singular manner; a man holds the bird in his left hand, while

he opens its mouth, and injects from his lips the grain, which is previously soaked in water. The market does not supply butter; this article is furnished from Ireland; and its substitute in all cases, and in the summer, is oil. The cheese made here is from goat milk, but so bad that it scarcely forms a substance; and the milk we use is the goat's: they are led through the streets, and generally milked at the door of the purchaser. Bread is very good and cheap; particular care is taken in making it white; for this purpose children are employed to pick from the grain every particle of dirt that might give it a dark hue.

Here are several coffee-houses, which are frequented indiscriminately by persons of all ranks; the beggars are even permitted to intrude; and as segars are smoked by every Spaniard, these poor creatures seek on the tables, and on the floors, for the refuse tobacco. The Spanish newspapers are, of course, to be seen at these places; and on the arrival of the courier, it is usual for one person to read aloud their contents for the information of the company. They sell all sorts of liquors, as well as coffee; a cup of which, with the saucer filled to the brim, costs about 2d. and is taken with or without milk, the waiter bringing both liquids to you in kettles, and pouring it boiling hot. The tables are necessarily of marble, on account of their placing on them a pan of charcoal-fire, for the purpose of lighting a segar; and the servants attend you, when wanted, by calling them with a hiss, and not by their name, as in England.

The coffee-houses are also furnished with billiard-tables, several being in one house, as the Spaniards are remarkably fond of this game.

Smoking of segars is so very common, that in the houses, and in the streets, from before breakfast until after supper, one is exposed to the fumes of them. Those of the finer quality, from the Havannah, have been so scarce as to be worth sixpence each; and the sale of them, as well as of all manufactured tobacco, is the exclusive privilege of the king. The common people contrive a cheap sort, by cutting the leaf very fine, and nicely rolling it in paper, which answers the purpose of a pipe; and they are not very delicate in smoking them, as several men will take a whiff from the same segar, one after the other. Most persons are provided with a flint, a steel, and tinder, which is a white fibrous vegetable, procured

procured from South America, resembling cotton; and in default of this, fire is always at hand in the streets, as numbers of boys are always running about, crying out, Fire! which they carry with them on a piece of match-rope, and accommodate you with for a trifle of copper money; some shopkeepers are so obliging as to suspend at their doors a piece of this rope, for the same purpose: you may judge, therefore, how prevalent is smoking, and it is as common a compliment to offer a segar, as it is with us a pinch of snuff.

In almost every street are images of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint, secured in a glass case, gilded and otherwise decorated, and generally with a light burning before it; a cross presents itself in almost every direction: the walls of the convents are surrounded with them, the posts at the corners of streets are formed into this shape, and scarcely any thing ornamental is without the crucifix.

The space of ground on which Cadiz stands is so limited, that there are but two or three gardens here, and no house has the convenience of a court-yard; the walk round the ramparts is about three miles; the inhabitants are now computed at about sixty thousand, but previous to the two dreadful visitations of the fever, in the years 1800 and 1804, they reckoned seventy thousand.

In the first of these afflictions there died about twelve thousand, and in the second about four thousand persons. At each of these periods the intercourse between families was, as you may suppose, suspended as much as possible; few persons appeared in the streets but from real necessity; those who performed the last sad offices to the dead were the porters, who in general escaped the effect of the contagion: they were employed day and night in removing the bodies in carts to the place of interment, where they were often left uncovered in pits and in heaps; some of the sick were actually carried to this cemetery under the idea of their being dead, and after an exposure to the air, returned from the horrid scene to their homes, and are now living in the recollection of the dismal event.

Previous to this period, the practice of burying in the churches had been always adopted; but there is now a large spot of ground allotted for this purpose, at about a mile from the city; it was with difficulty that the inhabitants in general

could be prevailed on to acquiesce in so salutary a regulation. The effluvia in the churches, I am told, used to be so offensive, that the constant fumigation by herbs and perfumes, would not totally overcome the unwholesome and noxious air arising from the putrefaction of the dead.

The time of interment is within twenty-four hours after the decease; and in the mean while the corpse is exposed at the street door, decorated with flowers and lighted tapers; but the funeral ceremony takes place, at times, some days after the interment of the body; indeed, according to Catholic custom, there is no end to the masses that may be said for the preservation of the soul of the departed: but this depends on the liberal donations to the clergy for that purpose.

There is an entry in the Court Calendar of Spain, for the last year, enumerating the masses celebrated for the souls in purgatory, which amount to one hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven; and in the year 1807, to the month of November, one thousand two hundred and thirty; making 143,187; at one particular institution of charity, called the "*Piedad de los Montes*," and which cost one rial, or about three-pence for each mass, to which, it is added, were "appropriated the voluntary gifts of the faithful for those pious purposes."

To increase the calamity of the inhabitants during the first rage of the fever, the British fleet, with the army which afterward landed in Egypt, appeared off the place, and were inclined to take advantage of its distress, by summoning it to a surrender; thinking that a defence could not be made against our forces. You may recollect the event; the Spaniards do; and notwithstanding their gratitude to our nation at this moment, their feelings will not permit them to withhold the mention of the circumstance with astonishment at the conduct of the commanders. They do not however think that the British cabinet suggested this step; but they talk of the memorable reply of their governor, signifying, "That if the attack were made, our commanders must have expected to see the dead rise from their graves, to be avenged of their cause." Such was the inclination of the inhabitants, that the convalescent crawled from their abodes, rather wishing to perish in the defence of their city, than to submit to the cruel advantage endeavoured to be taken of their distress.

The

The withdrawing of the armament, acquired afterward that portion of glory to the British arms in Egypt, which they would have heaped on themselves of detestation in the eyes of the world, had they fired a gun against Cadiz.

Beside the ramparts that surround the city, and protect the outer harbour, where merchant-ships anchor, there are considerable forts which protect the inner harbour, called the Caraccas; here the men-of-war and galleons lie defended by the forts of Matagorda, of St. Louis, and of the castle of Puntales; the former of which is on the northern side of the bay, and is distant from the city about three miles: this fort, and the latter (Punatles,) so effectually command the entrance to the dock-yard at the Caraccas, that no vessel can pass either of them without being exposed to destruction by their guns.

The navigation to the harbours is difficult, and often dangerous; the approach is known at sea by the lofty mountains of Medina Sidonia, usually called, from their round appearance, the "Turk's Cap." At night, an excellent light-house is the guide at the extremity of a ledge of irregular small rocks, running at a considerable distance into the sea, where is a strong castle, called St. Sebastian's. The principal ledge is called the Porpoises, and a very dangerous rock is known by the name of the Diamond Rock, which do not leave but about a mile free navigation to the harbour; so that ships are often liable to the fire of fort St. Catharine, near Port St. Mary's, and of the bastions and the ramparts of Cadiz.

The light-house was newly erected, and finished in the course of this year; it shews a brilliant revolving light every minute; and our pilot, on pointing to it, significantly shrugged his shoulders, saying, that "an Englishman built it."

In this castle are confined the French officers of the ships of war that surrendered here in the summer; they are almost insulated, and have no communication with any one but their guards and attendants; no person being permitted to converse with them out of curiosity. They were lately unusually outrageous, in consequence of seeing two English frigates enter the harbour with treasures from the American colonies; and they confidently talked of Buonaparte's ultimately subduing Spain, and of his subsequent invasion of England in twelve months!!

Cadiz, Dec. 5, 1809.

You are now shivering by your fire-side, while I am enjoying the warmth of our month of May. The thermometer is at 62° in my room at noon, mornings and evenings, at 43°. In the middle of the day it has been only once so low as this, and then hail and snow fell on the mountains. At night the dews, and in the morning the fogs, occasion a chilliness in the air; the former begin to fall soon after sun-set, like a misty rain, and continue until about ten o'clock in the morning. The ramparts are in pools of water, and the harbour is so enveloped that a ship is scarcely to be seen. The sea air is very salubrious; and this being the most southern province, the summer is very hot the thermometer often being at 96° from ten o'clock until noon; in June, July, and August, it is intensely hot; the sea breeze then sets in, and circulates through the city with a refreshing coolness. It is hottest when the wind is in the east, though it does not continue long at a time in this quarter; but changes to the south and north-west. When the Levanter blows for any considerable time, great damage is done to the shipping, and wrecks often happen. In the winter the south wind is equally dangerous; but from these points, at other seasons of the year, it is not so. The rainy season is from October until May, but then it is with much intermission of fine dry weather; and during the other four months, scarcely a drop of rain falls. Thunder and lightning is frequent in the winter, and is very often dangerous; snow seldom falls in Cadiz; while the neighbouring mountains tower to the clouds, exhibiting their snow-clad summits throughout the year.

Most of the summer flowers of England are now in bloom: the myrtle, rose, carnation, jonquil-jessamine, geranium, &c. &c. are "wasting their sweetness" in an almost uncultivated state. The aloe grows to a great size, some of its leaves being from six to nine feet in length; and the nopal, or prickly pear, rears its defensive leaves to the same height. These plants, which you cultivate with so much care in your greenhouse, are regarded here only as we do common thorns, chiefly for fences; the broom, the heath, and the asphodil, are also in flower, and are equally disregarded. The only two gardens in the place belong to convents; there are no plants in them worth notice; and the spare ground around Cadiz, withoutside the

the fortifications, is appropriated to raising vegetables. This is on the narrow road leading to the continent, and extends about half a mile, in the midst of which is the public carriage-road, and on each side a foot-path, having white marble benches: this is called the Alameda, and is the usual promenade in the evenings, particularly on Sundays. It is delightfully situated for commanding the harbour and adjacent towns, and the skirts of the bold shore which here bounds the Atlantic; where the surge breaks with tremendous violence, defying the approach of boats over the numerous sunken rocks and shoals.

In the gardens are cauliflowers, lettuces, pease, &c. in the highest perfection; we have celery and asparagus, but not very good; the former is small, and the latter tall and bitter. The soil is naturally sandy, and is watered by an ingenious contrivance. A well is dug to twenty or more feet, and brackish water is brought to the surface by means of a large wheel having several rims or grooves; around it are attached ropes, with buckets suspended from them; as the wheel revolves, one rope and a bucket descends while another is wound up, which empties itself into a reservoir, and then again descends; thus constantly supplying a quantity of water, with no other labour than that of an ass or a bullock to turn the machine.

The scene is always more or less lively here, this road being the only one to and from Cadiz. We see the countrymen, and their loaded mules and asses in droves smoking their segars, and singing discordantly with the jingling of the animals' bells "Long live Ferdinand VIIth." The Spanish don, mounted on his beautiful Andalusian horse, with flowing mane "pawing the ground, impatient of his course;" and the stately coach, drawn by four mules not more elegantly caparisoned than a common hackney-coach in the streets of London.

There seems not to have been any improvement in the construction of carriages in Spain, since their first invention; they have no pretension to neatness or elegance, but are heavily and clumsily built, and badly ornamented. The coachman, the footman, and their liveries; the mules, their bells, and the harness; are all subjects of laughable attraction. In this case, as in most others in Spain, the want of cleanliness and neatness is too visible; we see a laced livery in tatters, the footman stuck

up behind the carriage with his dirty locks flowing in no very graceful elegance on his shoulders, with or without a neck-cloth; or, if he have one, perhaps it never was at the laundress's!

The only good appendage to a carriage are the mules; they are generally beautiful animals, from fourteen to fifteen hands and half high, very tractable and swift. Those used in post-coaches have a number of small bells fastened to the collar; their jingling causes the mule to travel with more cheerfulness; and are indispensable when in the woods and the almost impenetrable parts of the country, as a warning of their approach.

The driver of a post-coach sits so low in front as to place his legs between the hinder ones of the mules; he commonly guides them with reins made of long grass into a rope; sometimes he is seen trotting on foot by the side of the mules, but this is a pace the roads seldom admit them to go.

Besides the heavy post-coach, scarcely more commodious than our travelling taxed carts, (except from their form) here is a smaller vehicle called a Calesse, something like an old-fashioned one-horse chair; it will contain two persons, is drawn by one mule, and the driver or owner always accompanies it sitting on one of the arms, while he flogs the mule, and now and then overturns the machine.

Post-houses are established on the great roads, as they are termed; those are under the controul of the government; a regular table is formed of the expence per league to prevent impositions; but to have any thing like comfort when travelling, it is necessary not only to take beds and bedding, but even provisions and wine, otherwise it is a chance if you meet with a mattress to recline on, and a few eggs and goat's milk for refreshment.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the TOWNLEY STATUES, by the REV. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S.

(Third Room.)

No. 1. *AN old Faun struggling*

with a Nymph. An old Faun is an error in iconology. Winckelmann (*Art. ii. 263, ed. Amstelod.*) classes the Fauns among the Juvenile Gods, whose figures are in a state of ripe manly youth, with an air of simplicity and innocence; the Greeks representing the rustic deities upon ideas similar to those which influenced Morland in his delineation

delineation of country girls, swains, &c. Modern authors, Winckelmann observes, mistake Fauns for ugly, large-headed, short-necked, high-shouldered, thick-legged beings, whereas no such instance occurs in sculpture. The *Encyclopédie des Antiquités* (v. *Faunes*) says, that *Fauns* are commonly represented young, and are called *Sileni* when they are old. This is only another version of the following passage in Montfaucon. "The *Sileni* are generally distinguished from the *Satyrs* by their age. The same persons, according to several authors, when they are young, are called *Satyrs*, and when they are old, *Sileni*." The *Satyrs*, *Sileni*, *Fauni*, *Fauns*, and *Silvani*, are often confounded together. This is borrowed from the poets, and as they differ entirely from the artists of antiquity, it is sufficient to say, that each of these presumed assimilations has a very distinct and characteristic representation. Before the publications of Winckelmann, the works on sculpture were full of errors; and this is one among numbers which have been propagated. He concedes the old *Satyrs*, called also *Sileni*, and this again is not correct; for certain it is, that the goat's legs and feet are indispensable to *Satyrs*, but not to *Sileni*, as is proved by the paintings at Herculaneum, the coins of the Troad (Vaill. Colon.) and statues at Rome. What *hoydens* the nymphs were, and what gambols they had with tipsy Silenus, Virgil tells us in his 6th Eclogue; but it is by no means certain that this bas-relief has not a direct allusion to some specific mythological fact.

No. 2. A bas-relief, representing a *Candelabrum*. Fillets hang down from each side of the candelabrum. The use of bandelets was infinite among the ancients. The ornament of a rope of flowers, so commonly annexed to candelabra, refers to the Bacchanalian dances; and candelabra, with appendages of this nature, allude to festivities. See the plate in Montfaucon, v. iii. p. 2. b. 4, c. 2. Upon the bases of the candelabra of S. Agnes, at Rome, some doves, who are surrounding them with bandelets, issue from a ground of foliage.

No. 3. Ditto, in the centre of which is a pilaster pedestal, supporting a vase, the handles of which are composed of *Griffins'* heads. Several other mythological symbols are represented on this monument. Without affirming that *Candelabra* were never used for domestic purposes, it is certain, from ancient monuments, that they were

chiefly devoted to religious uses. In *Du Choul*, is Elagabalus holding a patera over a pedestaled column, lighted at top. In the famous Months of Lambecius, January is throwing incense upon a fire lighted on the top of a *Candelabrum*, by the side of which is a cock. The mythological symbols, (as they are styled) are a duck, stork, &c. Now a duck and a stork (or a heron, as Montfaucon) accompany February in the same figures of Lambecius. These figures are clearly supported by Ausonius in his descriptions. In the same months we find another candelabrum, (with a candle stuck in it), it being hollow at top, in a bowl, fitted both for holding a lamp, or any fire, and burning before an image of Venus in the *Medicean* attitude, like the Roman-catholic tapers burning before images not Venuses. From the occurrence therefore of *Candelabra*, and the symbols in the representations of the months, it is extremely probable that this bas-relief was part of a series, which referred to the months of the year; or at least comprised a groupe taken from that subject.

No. 4. *Bacchus* received by *Icarus*, as before.

No. 5. A funeral monument, &c.

No. 6. In the flat early style of Grecian sculpture. It represents *Castor* managing a horse. The flat early style of the sculpture is shown by knees very small, ankles wide. The mane of the horse is hogged. Though the head of *Castor* appears alone upon the coins of Beryte; though there are distinct figures of *Pollux* at the Villa Albani, the Capitol, and Farnesè palace; though in Maffei and Valliant, are the brothers together, each holding a horse; yet the separation of the *Dioscouri* is so very rare, that if the appropriation be proved to be accurate, which depends upon the bonnet, or bonnet and star, or helmet and flame, a circumstance which this writer forgot to notice, it is very singular. It is true, I believe, that there are some single *Castors* at Rome; that a *Castor* does occur singly in the Gaulish monuments found in the cathedral at Paris; but *Pollux* followed next. The horse is no exclusive test of *Castor* or *Pollux*. Funeral monuments are inferior in execution to other bas-reliefs, and if the appropriate symbol of the *Cabires* be wanting, the writer of this article is of opinion, that the horse, being common on funeral monuments as a designation of rank, perhaps (*Archæol.* xiii. 237), this

is not Castor, but a funeral monument similar to that engraved *Archæol.* xiii. pl. xix. where we have a youth holding a horse, with likewise a hogged mane: similar figures occur on Roman funeral monuments. The Dioscuri are, in general at least, naked, or with only a chlamys floating from the shoulder; and the above Grecian figure, and the Gaulish Castor, is draped. Lastly, figures leading horses, though tunicked, occur (exclusive of Gemini) in the marble *Calendarium*, engr. in *Boissard* ii. pl. 110; but Pausanias mentions imitations of the Dioscuri by persons in tunicks.

No. 7. *Hercules securing the stag, which, at the command of Eurystheus, he had pursued a whole year in the forests of Arcadia.* Notwithstanding Winckelmann's elaborate defence of the workmanship of animals by the ancients, this stag by no means conveys a favourable idea of it. Hercules catching the above stag, occurs upon the medallion of Prusa; but it should be remembered that a hind accompanies the Hercules of the Villa Borghesi, &c. in allusion to that which nursed Telephus, and not to the deer with golden horns and brazen feet.

No. 8. *Blank.*

No. 9. *A bas-relief, in three compartments. (1.) The infant Jupiter, riding on the Amalthean goat. (2.) A Triton, seizing a bull by the horns. (3.) Two men carrying a hog to sacrifice.* They carry him upon a pole, between their shoulders. Jupiter upon a goat is very common upon coins, in flattery, as Montfaucon observes, of the infant sons of the emperors, as appears by coins of Valerian the younger. A bull was the symbol of a river, and that accounts for the interference of the marine deity by seizing his horns. The strange method by which the hog is carried, may allude to some conveyance of him, as he is slung and bound, from drowning. The goat is the known symbol of Jupiter the Procrætor; and this bas-relief is therefore probably votive, from some escape of drowning by inundation; the Triton seizing the horns of the bull, that is, conveying the water by the arms of the river, to the sea; and the hog being thus borne, in order to show the particular species of danger, and probably to be sacrificed afterwards.

No. 10. *A festoon of vine-branches, supported by the skulls of bulls. In the centre, above the festoon, is a mask of Bacchus. It has served as a decoration in the inside of a circular building.* This

monument may serve to illustrate a painting of Herculani, engraved in the *Archæological Library*, i. 176. Garlands and festoons hang under the roof of a square building, which is presumed to be a *Molus*. Now this term is applied by Pausanias to round temples, because of the arch, or vaulting. The festoons and mask of Bacchus, have festive allusions.

No. 11. *The Dioscuri on horseback.*

No. 12. *A Bacchanalian groupe.*

No. 13. *Victory offering a libation, as before.*

No. 14. *Ornament of a building.*

No. 15. *The Centaur Nessus carrying off Dejanira.* The lower part of the hind legs of the horse are bad and slender. The fore-legs and profile are very fine. This is not a common subject. The barbarous figure of the Centaur originated in Egypt; as appears by a monument in the Barberini palace, and by another at Bologna. The Centaurs there have four horse's feet, but the Greeks made the fore-feet human. (See *Stosch Cl.* iii. n. 78.) We find four Centaurs with horse's ears in Gori, (*Inscr. Etrusc.* iii. pl. 27); and the Etruscan vases of Hamilton. Our knowledge of the marbles of Centaurs is recent; for Montfaucon gives none under the article; yet now they are not uncommon.

No. 16. *A cow drinking out of a circular vessel, whilst she suckles her calf.* This representation occurs upon the coins of Apollonia, and Dyrrachium, both in Illyria: where the subject is Egyptian, it implies Athor, the sacred cow, or the Venus of that country: but, what certainty can be drawn from so general a representation? The Greek artists were fond of such subjects; witness the cow of Myron, and calf of Menachmus. See *Plin.* 34, 8.

No. 17. *Two terminal heads joined back to back: one of the bearded Bacchus, the other of Libera.* The heads of *Liber* and *Libera*, that is, according to some antiquaries, of the male and female Bacchus, are seen upon the coins of the Ca-sica family: *Varro*, as quoted by *Augustine de Civ. Dei*, l. 6. c. 9, gives the true explication of these united heads, but it is of too indelicate a kind to be mentioned. Foucault, Maffei, Bannani, Camini, and Montfaucon, have published similar double heads of Bacchus, or rather (to speak more properly) *Liber* and *Libera*. The beard here does not appear to relate to the Indian Bacchus, but merely to denote the male from the female head. Bacchus and Ariadne occur

occur double-headed, but one by the side of the other, in Winckelmann (*Art.* i, 241. *ed. Amst.*); but Ariadne is here evidently distinguished from *Libera*. She wears the *mitra*, and Bacchus has no beard, only a crown and corymbus of ivy-berries. A young and female head, crowned with ivy, or vine leaf, is commonly called an Ariadne; and Winckelmann supports this opinion by similar appropriations in Stosch; indeed, in the famous bas-relief in the *Admiranda*, the presumed Ariadne has a crown of vine-leaves; but, notwithstanding, it is very far from being general, and in the monuments quoted, the female may be the goddess *Libera*, and the very bas-relief called *Orgia*, with a pretended Ariadne, refer instead to the *Liberalia*, different and still more licentious festivities in honour of Bacchus. See *Aug. de Civ. Dei*; l. 7.

No. 18. *Fortune*. She has the *modius* on her head, carries a cornucopia, and has the helm on a globe. Count Caylus, upon the subject of a Fortune with the *modius* upon her head, says, (*Rech.* 5, 187), that it was a compliment of flattery to the emperors, in allusion to good and happy government; and that as the Romans did not introduce the *modius* before the reign of Hadrian, these Fortunes cannot be of an earlier fabric. The attributes of Fortune and Nemesis are so similar, that it is worth while to notice that the appearance of the cornucopia never, so far as I know, occurs in figures of Nemesis. The cornucopia shows, that she dispenses all worldly blessings; the helm and globe imply her government of the universe.

No. 19. *A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus*. This god was one of the guardians of the highways, the *Lares Viales* of Plautus, and *Dei Viaci* of Varro, and this accounts for the terminal form, such statues being for the purpose, among others, of direction-posts.

No. 20. *A bust of Heraclitus*. No bust of Heraclitus is included in a list by Mongez (*Rec. d'Antiq.* p. 6) of those indisputably antiques. Fulvius Ursinus or Orsini, (*Imag. Viror. illustr. Præf.* p. 2.) says, that the heads of Aristophanes, Heraclitus, &c. do not belong to the busts nor pedestals to which they have been appropriated: and adds, that forged inscriptions have occasioned the mistake. If this bust therefore be a genuine Heraclitus, it is exceedingly rare and valuable.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 204.

No. 21. *A votive statue of a Man, who is carrying a round leathern bucket, suspended from his left arm. The head is covered with a conical bonnet, and a dolphin serves as a support to the figure.* It is Ulysses: possibly carrying the wine to intoxicate Polyphemus. A conical bonnet, such as is still worn by the sailors in the Levant, and applied to Ulysses, from his voyages, always distinguishes this hero. (See *Winckelm. Monum.* n. 153). It is true, that Vulcan wears a similar bonnet, as do the Dioscuri (with a star), but the Dolphin appropriates it to Ulysses, this fish being one of his distinctive characteristics, and the ensign on his shield. (*Lycophr. Cassand.* v. 658). In Stosch, is a regular series of gems, of which the subjects are the various adventures of Ulysses. The conical bonnet is sometimes ornamented with broad network.

No. 22. *A Venus*. It is fine.

No. 23. *An unknown head, supposed to be that of a Titan. It is highly animated, and is looking upwards, apparently in great agitation.* It has clotted hair. I know not what connection there is between Typhon or Typhæus the Titan, and the Egyptian Typhon, further than that they are both parts of their mythology (*Natalis*, 644), though affirmed by others to be quite distinct. Apollodorus, (*Bibl. i. c. 6*), gives the Titans a *terrific visage*, and this is also a striking characteristic of the Egyptian Typhon, the god of evil. The learned may compare the dreadful aspect of the latter in the Florentine gems, (*t. ii. pl. 41. n. 1*), with this unknown head, and determine for themselves, whether it be a Typhon, or not.

No. 24. *A Faun*. Very fine.

No. 25. *An elderly man holding a basket of fish, votive.* The muscles are in wrinkles all over the upper parts, but not in the thighs. The legs are restored. Maffei, Bonanni, and Montfaucon, give us marbles of men with baskets of fish. This might be a man who sold fish in the Forum, for such an old man, with a basket of fish, occurs in *Apul. Metam.* l. i. They were great extortioners, and might afford such a votive bas-relief, as a present to the temple of Esculapius.

No. 26. *A bust of Zeno*. A fine bust was found at Herculaneum, (*t. v. p. 67*), with the name in Greek, but it is not known whether it is the founder of the sect of stoicks, or one of the two Zenos who followed Epicurus.

2 E

No.

No. 27, 29, 30. *Bearded Bacchuses*. Terminal. See n. 19, where the frequency of these heads is accounted for.

No. 28. *A recumbent Diana*. Count Caylus has given a Diana in repose, and he and others have cruelly suspected that these attitudes, notwithstanding her known prudery, imply the occupation of her mind by Endymion, or some lover. *Reposing Dianæ* are exceedingly rare. Wincklemann says, she is always represented marching, or running. *Art. i. 482. ed. Amstel.* They are generally running figures: now and then sitting under a tree.

No. 31. *Boys quarrelling at the game of Talus*. The leg is fine. The reader will recollect the famous Astragalizontes, or two naked boys playing with *tali*, of Polyclethus, in the *Atrium* of the emperor Titus. See *Plin.* 34, 3.

No. 32. *A terminal head of Pericles, helmeted, and inscribed with his name*. This is an authentic and genuine bust. From its perfect resemblance, in all respects, to the fine one found at Tivoli, in the ruins of the villa of Cassius, and now or recently in the Museum Pio-Clementinum, it may be suspected to be an ancient copy. In this bust we see the Greek helmet, called *μεταπικρον*, with two apertures for the eyes, and which, by being let down, covered the whole face like a mask. This accounts for its length and elevation; but it makes the busts of Pericles and Minerva (where also it often occurs) very unsightly.

No. 33. *A statue, in which the artist has united the two characters of Bacchus and a Faun*.

No. 34. *A terminal head of Epicurus*. This is a very common bust. Pliny the elder, (*l. xxxv. c. 2*), and Cicero, (*Finib. l. v*), observe, that the disciples of this philosopher not only preserved his portrait in their apartments, but ensculped it on cups and rings. The portrait too is authentic; for the bronze bust found at Herculannum (*t. v. p. 81*), perfectly resembles that in the Capitol. See *Mus. Capit. t. i, p. 12*.

No. 35. *A terminus of Pan, playing upon a pipe*. These are exceedingly common; being placed in gardens, &c.

No. 36. *A Greek inscription*.

No. 37. *A terminus of Aspasia*. She is draped up to the chin; and according to my notes, higher than in the terminus found in the ruins of Castro-Nuovo, near *Civita Vecchia*, in the Pio-Clementine Museum. See *Mus. Pio-Clem. t. vi.*

pl. 30. This is a *tête-donnée*, or one of those busts, &c. the portraits of which are all alike; and if my marginal notes are correct, this bust is no copy of the Pio-Clementine, or one similar.

No. 38. *A Patera*.

No. 39. *A bronze head of Homer*. Pliny (35, 11), notes, that in his day there were no genuine portraits of Homer, *all being fanciful*. Fulvius Ursinus, (*pl. 72*), has published a head from a coin of Chios, which Mongez thinks is the portrait of a magistrate named Homer. The features, beard, and hair, are certainly different from the bust generally ascribed to Homer, though upon tradition only, now in the French museum, and engraved in the *Mus. Capit. t. i. pl. 59*. At all events, this is a very fine bust; and I regret that we know nothing of its history, a most essential point in investigating busts of Homer. If it be ascribed to him only from the portrait, this can be nothing. There are Jupiters, &c. which much resemble the features of these Homers.

No. 41. *A Greek sepulchral monument*. The bas-relief in front represents a trophy, on one side of which stands a warrior, and on the other a female figure, feeding a serpent, which is twined round the trunk of a tree, on which the trophy is erected. On the right of these figures is the fore-part of a horse. An inscription on the top of this monument, contains a list of names, probably of those who fell in some engagement. The female figure is the well-known one of Hygeia, Salus, or Minerva Medica, the goddess of convalescence; and, in my opinion, this bas-relief is not a funeral monument, but votive; and I think that the names apply to persons who had recovered their health. The horse is a mere symbol of rank, and the reason why we have so many statues of Hygeia, is, because it was customary for the rich to erect them, upon receiving a cure.

No. 42. *A terminal head of Periander*. In the villa of Cassius at Tivoli, was found a bust inscribed. It is engr. *Mus. Pio-Clement. t. vi.*

No. 43. Repetition of No. 33.

No. 44. *A terminal head, said to be of Homer*.

No. 45. *Actæon attacked by his dogs*. The noses of the dogs are very long: but possibly he was fonder of coursing than hunting. Very few people are there who would not stop to look, if they saw women bathing naked in public; which was the case of the modest Diana, who deserved

deserved punishment much more than Actæon. In all probability, this common fable originated in the *hydrophobia* infecting his dogs. Actæon, and Peeping Tom of Coventry! There is a very fine medallion in Pellerin of this adventure; some of them are very bad: that in Maffei, exhibits him in Roman military costume; possibly because the Orchomenians, after his death, made him a hero, and raised to him heroic monuments. Now the true Greek costume of heroes, is, to make an Iibernicism, *nudity*, with much vein and muscle.

No. 46. *A terminal head of Bacchus and Hercules united.* Very deep reasons have been assigned for this union. Vossius de Lisieux says, that *Bacchus* was a theological deity, of the same nature as the *Theban Hercules*, &c. Froret adds, that *Hercules and Bacchus* were gods of the first order, the soul of the world, &c. Perhaps these *termini* may not be mere caprices of the artist, but have an allegorical allusion.

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER II.—*To a Friend.*

MY last would inform you of my visit to Poole's Hole; I have now to acquaint you with my further ramble over an extensive hill that rises at the back of the before-named cavern, in which there are a number of curiously-constructed dwellings, infinitely better worth looking at than the gloomy hole we had recently quitted. They are formed in what have formerly been limekilns, the sides of which having hardened by time and oft repeated rains, serve as the walls of these extraordinary habitations, the roofs being supported by poles fixed in the ground in front, while the other end of such rafters as they have, lean on the bank or wall at the back. Each hut, or cabin, contains two rooms, in general remarkable for cleanliness, and really a greater appearance of comfort and convenience, than could be at first imagined in such wretched places. The hill on which they are erected, has an astonishing appearance at a little distance: innumerable dwellings, from whence smoke is seen issuing perpetually, and which looking only like heaps of rubbish, may almost be mistaken for miniature volcanoes, opening on its bare uncultivated heights; for surely no person could imagine that above a couple of hundred human beings actually exist in

these abodes, and, on a nearer view of them, appear to wear the countenances of contentment and cheerfulness. But so it is: and thus we behold another instance added to the many already under our knowledge, of how wonderful is the wisdom and the power of Providence; how "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and bestows even on the meanest of his creatures, that happiness and ease of mind, the more favoured sons and daughters of opulence and luxury too frequently destroy in their own bosoms, by the wilful abuse of his blessings, and their own capricious dispositions.

The poor people who inhabit these ash-hillocks, or ashy-hillocks as they are sometimes called, sometimes gain a trifle for the relief of their wants, by the sale of some small pieces of crystal and petrification they gather in the environs, and present to the notice of those whom curiosity, or the idea of a frolic, induce to pay a visit to their wonderful dwellings.

Having heard of a famous Well called the "Ebbing and Flowing Well," a few miles distant from Buxton, I one day joined a party in a ride to visit it. We accordingly pursued the way across a dreary moorland tract of hilly country, about five miles; when, on reaching the spot we sought, we found only a very common-looking spring of water, received into a bason of about a yard square, which occasionally fills and empties itself to the astonishment of ignorant and superstitious observers, who imagine it the work of some supernatural power, and never enquire further into the cause of its appearance; which, in reality, I am told, arises from a bason being hid beneath the surface of the earth, which, on filling, discharges its contents, and is again replenished as before. As there was nothing in the appearance of this place calculated to induce us to prolong our stay, and having neither inclination nor sufficient curiosity to penetrate further into its mysteries, we left its desolate melancholy precincts, and by a circuitous route arrived at the road leading from Middleton to Buxton, when alighting on an height called Chee Tor, we gave our horses to the servants, and after a short walk across a kind of common, round which there are a few cottages picturesquely situated, we descended a steep and rugged bank, and sunk as it were at once into a contracted dell, through which a pretty rivulet winds its devious way, and in front beheld an immense

immense pile of greyish rocks rising perpendicularly from the water's edge, forming an appearance somewhat similar to the ancient walls of a fortification, tufted and fringed with various-coloured shrubs and trees, finely contrasting the sombre hue of the rocks, and forming at once a scene, wild, interesting, and so admirably suited to the pensive cast of my mind, that with extreme pleasure I could have remained there for the day; but unfortunately, as is frequently the case, in what are falsely termed parties of pleasure, my taste, and that of my companions, were not exactly similar; for though I would have greatly preferred the view of this enchanting spot to that of our well-filled table at the hotel, they were of a very contrary way of thinking, and as it began to draw near the hour of dining, they were impatient to resume the way back to the "busy haunts of men." Slowly and unwillingly I followed their steps up the ascent, and turned my back upon a spot, which, if you ever pay a visit to St. Ann's Well and Baths, you must not fail to see: nor must you omit walking to a sweet romantic scene, upon the banks of the stream that passes by the town, about half a mile from thence, where the rocks are extremely picturesque, and which you will readily hear of by enquiring for the Lover's Leap.

My next excursion was to visit the celebrated Peak, or the Devil's Cave, near Castleton, a village about sixteen miles from Buxton. Our party consisted of six persons, all equally desirous to behold the wonders of this often-talked-of Cave. The day was as fine as we could have desired it to be, had the power of chusing the weather been our own; and having set off at an early hour, in order to have breakfast at the conclusion of our ride, and then visit the object of our curiosity, we pursued the way in perfect harmony and safety, notwithstanding we had heard tremendous accounts of the frightful precipices, and steep descents, we should have to encounter ere we could reach the end of our journey. These, like many other reports, we found to be greatly exaggerated; and in spite of the steepness of the way descending from the moor to Castleton, we were much gratified by the view presented to our sight, when, after passing on the left, the lofty precipice of rocks and loose gravelly substance usually termed the Shivering-Mountains, Hope Vale was opened to our view, and seemed a little paradise, compared with any thing we

had seen for a considerable time before. This vale is not extensive, but it is cultivated and pretty; and the contrast formed by its smiling inclosures, and verdant meadows, from the bare and desolate-looking aspect of the surrounding hills, is at once striking and peculiarly pleasing. Castleton is a very small village, not remarkable for any thing but its vicinity to the cave we were about to visit.

Breakfast being over, we found the party increased to the number of fourteen, besides some attendants, and the ordinary guides; and sallying forth to the entrance of the cave, we entered where it is arched over by a rock of about forty yards in height, formed by Nature at the foot of a craggy precipice, surmounted by a high hill, on which are the remains of a castle, fast hastening to decay. Within this arch is a spacious cavern of nearly an hundred yards in length, and very lofty, the roof of which is composed of darkish-coloured stone, and conveys an awful feeling to the mind of the spectator, who there beholds a number of his fellow mortals immured within this dismal abode of wretchedness and penury, carrying on a manufactory of packthread, by means of the light that enters at the opening of the cave; for all beyond is dark as imagination can picture. One woman assured us she had lived upwards of half a century in that place, and never had the curiosity to venture a mile from it: a sure proof, you will say, that the failing of our first parent does not extend in full force through every succeeding generation. Yet notwithstanding her stationary life, she wore the hue of health, and the air of cheerfulness and contentment: a proof likewise, that happiness is a plant of common growth, resting principally on the imagination, and easily disengaged from the weeds that surround it, if a little trouble only is bestowed upon the search for them. But to return: towards the farther end of this cavern, the ground slopes to nearly the edge of a stream, that winds the whole way along to its extremity, and a rock of considerable magnitude blocks up the passage, save by a low arch across the water, beneath which each of the visitors is ferried over in a narrow boat, pushed forward by one of the guides, who are all supplied with lights, as in Poole's Hole, in order to display the wonders of the place. When landed on the farther side, (which is a work of time if the party is numerous,

rous,

rous, as one person only with convenience can cross at once) we again assembled, and proceeded to another and a yet more spacious cavern, from which there are several openings, so high in the rock that the eye cannot discern their extent; but which the children in the neighbourhood are used to climb with the agility of young goats: and as we entered another lofty apartment, after a second crossing of the stream upon the shoulders of the guides, we were serenaded from the top of one of the highest ledges of the overhanging precipice by a troop of youthful songsters, ranged in order on their elevated station, bearing each a candle in his hand, and chaunting an hymn, which, though neither harmonious nor beautiful, was well enough adapted to the place, and had really not an unpleasing effect. From thence we again passed underneath some arches of different dimensions, and entered a third large cavern, known by the name of Roger Rāin's House, from the continual dropping of water from its roof and sides; and again descending about fifty yards, we reached a hollow called the Devil's Cellar, where visitors often kindle a fire, and regale themselves with punch, or negus. We did not however partake of such enlivening beverage; but proceeding onwards, still descending by the edge of the narrow stream, arrived at the last large cavity, denominated the Bell, from its shape; when, continuing our route, we reached the extremity, where the rock descends to within a few inches of the water, and as the guides assured us, is above an hundred and fifty yards beneath the surface of the hill, and about eight hundred from the entrance to the cave. We had now arrived at the end of our journey, and deemed ourselves fortunate in having been able to go so far, as parties are frequently unable to penetrate beyond the second or third cavity in the rock, owing to the quantity of water in the place, which is said to rise and subside likewise very suddenly. As we had all carefully guarded against the effects of cold and damp, we were none of us incommoded by either: and after surveying all that was deserving of notice in this really wonderful place, we returned to the inn, partook of a slight repast, and reached Buxton at an early hour in the evening, more gratified by our excursion than is always the case upon parties of a like nature, where disagreements in taste and sentiment frequently render that

which was intended as a pleasurable scheme, one of pain, vexation, and mortification, if not of serious differences.

This cave is certainly very deserving of a visit, as a great natural curiosity; but there are others in Yorkshire, and on the borders of Derbyshire, which are, in my opinion, better worth the seeing, and of some of which I shall hereafter have it in my power to give you a short description; in the meanwhile, I shall merely add of the Peak, that from the total darkness, and the uncertain glimmering light of a few candles, it cannot be viewed to advantage; that is, its height cannot be properly ascertained, and consequently the feeling and awe which would naturally be inspired by its lofty caverns, must fall far short of what it would be if seen more clearly, which might easily be effected by means of a few torches, or flambeaux. As for any beauty of spar, or incrustations on its sides or roof, the visitor need not expect to behold the least; for the constant moisture within its recesses, occasions a sliminess upon the rocks, and totally prevents any lustrous appearance from becoming visible to the eye.

There is another cave accounted a great curiosity, which may be visited either in going to, or returning from Castleton. It is known by the name of Eldon Hole: but a visit thither not being deemed so safe as to the one just described, it is not so much known, nor talked of. Our next excursion was to Chatsworth, the seat of the duke of Devonshire, situated on an eminence, above the river Derwent, which winds in beautiful meanders through an extensive park, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, not far from a comfortable inn, called Edonsor, where we breakfasted—after our ride over the dreary moors from Buxton, and thence proceeded to view the house and gardens which are laid out in the old-fashioned French taste, with parterres of flowers, artificial cascades, fountains, and all the unnatural, unmeaning trumpery, once so much admired, but now most happily almost entirely exploded.

By many persons, Chatsworth is accounted a beautiful place; but it is not one which would suit your taste more than it does mine; for you too are an admirer of nature's simple scenery, or her more sublime features, as they are displayed in rocks and mountains of enormous magnitude; and it would only excite your ridicule to behold a copper tree,

tree, spouting water at every branch; a stream set flowing over a range of steps, to form a cascade, to fall upon a fine shorn grass-plot, with Tritons, flying-fish, and cherubs, disgorging their contents on every hand. For my part, I turned from the sight of such absurdities, with a smile of pity at the folly of the inventor, to survey the really pleasing rural view across the park; while my companions waited the conclusion of the raree-show, which being over, we repaired together to the house, and were there shewn a few tolerably good apartments, and some paintings, with a large hall and stair-case, ornamented by a profusion of gilding and painting, on the roof and walls, more gaudily than tastefully executed. The exterior of the building is handsome; it is a square edifice constructed of yellowish free-stone, finely cut, with a flat roof, and balustrades surrounding it. The principal front is towards the flower-garden, and is richly adorned by carved work, with large sashes of plate-glass, and the frames most gorgeously gilt. For a sight of these fine things, both within and without the house, the visitor must pay largely, at least ten or twelve shillings, to the different attendants who conduct strangers over the place. I am not apt to grudge my money for the view of scenes I can admire, either for their natural or artificial beauties; but really such stupid inventions as are exhibited at Chatsworth, are not worth even the trouble of looking at.

Reddlesstone, the seat of lord Scarsdale, within a few miles of Derby, is infinitely better worth a visit than Chatsworth; for though there is also much that is artificial in the grounds, around this spacious mansion, there is nothing to offend the eye of taste, or excite ridicule for its absurdity. I visited Reddlesstone some time previous to going to Buxton, and was pleased with it. The house is large and magnificent, with a grand outside staircase ascending to the first floor, in which there are a number of handsome apartments, adorned with paintings, by some of the first masters; and the whole wears an air of elegance, united with comfort and convenience, not always to be found together in the mansions of the affluent. The grand hall is spacious, and the roof is supported by rows of marble pillars, procured in the neighbourhood, and receiving a beautiful polish.

At Derby there is much to be seen deserving of a stranger's notice, viz. the

silk mills, where that material is spun and prepared for the loom by machinery of most ingenious contrivance. There is likewise a china manufactory, equal to any at Worcester, and the beautiful spar ornaments which bear so high a price, and are so universally admired, are there manufactured, and may be viewed in perfection.

I must now conclude this long epistle, and resume my pen by an account of my visit to Matlock and Dovedale. Adieu, believe me your's with esteem and regard.

THE WANDERER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESUMED IMPROPER PRONUNCIATION
on our THEATRES; with INSTANCES
of ABSURDITY in STAGE BUSINESS.

MR. Kemble, generally affecting so great correctness and precision, both with respect to old and new readings upon his theatre, it has often appeared to me an omission, rather strange in him, that he should permit the following erroneous, and even absolutely burlesque, mode of pronunciation, in a most affecting part of perhaps the greatest and most lasting favourite of all our national tragedies. In *Macbeth*, the name of one of the king's sons is pronounced by all the players, Mrs. Siddons herself not excepted, Donaldbane, with the stress of the voice laid upon the last syllable, instead of the word being articulated, as it properly ought to be, according to the Scottish idiom, Dōnāld-bāne, the voice dwelling on the second syllable, *nald*, the last, *bane*, being pronounced short, as in the title of the present noble earl Brēadālbāne, who certainly would stare, should Mrs. Siddons address him as in the above mode of pronunciation, lord Breadalbane. To those who have noticed this as an error, the bawling out of Donaldbane! Donaldbane! just as the murder of the king has been discovered, is really the *bane* of the solemn and appalling interest of the scene, by mixing it with incongruous ideas, arising involuntarily from such burlesque sounds. Thus however has, no doubt, the word been pronounced upon our English stage from the days of Shakespeare to the present; but I can scarcely suppose the same upon the stage of Edinburgh.

I have farther always thought, that the word *Macbeth* is by no means spoken on our stage with sufficient attention to national manner, but rather given in a tone

tone which savours much of vulgarity, so great stress being improperly placed upon the prefix *Mac*. Now the Scots say *Macbeth*; speaking the first short, and placing the stress of the voice upon the last syllable, a practice which we take care to oppose diametrically; inso-much, that having introduced this topic to a Scotch gentleman at Covent Garden Theatre, last year, he assured me he had frequently made the same observation; and that he once, in particular, had remarked an actor mouthing out so broad a *Mac*, in announcing the play for next evening, - that he really thought the man might e'en as well say *Mackarel-beth*, at once, and so make the most of it.

Perhaps we of this country, among our many indubitable high claims, may safely enter the lists with any in the world, in point of nationality. I am consequently well aware of the dangerous ground which surrounds the tomb of our immortal Shakespeare. I am also feelingly alive to his transcendent merits, without at the same time entertaining the smallest particle of spleen against his equal in immortality, Voltaire, for styling Shakespeare his buffoon. Who can object to that word, after reading *Troilus and Cressida*, the play to which I have understood Voltaire, and the French critics, had a peculiar dislike. *Macbeth*, perhaps, is Shakespeare's greatest performance; and is, beyond all question, one of the noblest monuments existing of tragic fame. Had Shakespeare never written a line beyond, he had earned immortality. There is yet, I think, one very weak and absurd contrivance in that play, in which probability and decency are both ridiculously outraged. It is, where the king is called from a state dinner, at which all his court is assembled, to give audience to two cut-throats, and with whom he holds a confab of considerable length; the spectators of the play beholding, at one view, and in one room, the queen and all the nobles assembled at table, and the king, in a corner at the door, discoursing most impressively with a couple of blackguards. This might indeed be meet and appropriate in *Tom Thumb*, but as to the real tragedy, "they manage things better in France." Again, in Shakespeare's *Richard III.* can any conceivable thing be more unnatural, more gross, more improbable, or more in the veritable style of the burlesque, than *Richard* stopping the body of the king in its passage to the

grave, and courting the widow in a long speech, before all the procession. It is a capital omission in Fielding, that he had not such a scene in *Tom Thumb*, the heroine being prepared with a well replenished jordan, from which to rebaptize the idiot infidel who could, in violation of all decency and common sense, so grossly address her. Nor am I quite sure that it is in nature or probability, for the young princes to revile their powerful uncle in such bold and contemptuous terms, as they are made to do in that play. I know not, that these observations on the above two tragedies have been before made.

Alas! it is vain to talk now of improvements, either in our players or our plays. Covent Garden Theatre is again become a prey to the lawless violence of men equally ignorant of their own, and the rights of others, as children, and equally capricious, mischievous, and forward. In short, it will be henceforth, vain for the people of this country to look for stability and comfort, or moral institution, in their theatrical entertainments, until it be discovered that stage players, as well as to have bodies at last secured in consecrated ground, are also, equally with the rest of their fellow-citizens, whilst living, entitled to the protection of the laws. The pretence of a right in the public, or of a few hundreds who arrogate to themselves to be organs of the public, arbitrarily to controul the business and management of the theatre, however it may be sanctioned by custom, I hold to be a most stupid and degrading absurdity.

J. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COMMUNICATION made by HENRY MEREDITH, esq. to the SECRETARY of the AFRICAN INSTITUTION, dated WINNEBAH, 20th December, 1809; and containing ANSWERS to the "QUERIES relative to AFRICA," as they respect that DISTRICT of the GOLD COAST called the AGOONA COUNTRY, in which WINNEBAH is situated.

THE Agoona country, of which Winnebah forms a part, extends about twenty miles in length from east to west, and about fifteen miles in breadth; being situated between 5°. and 5°. 30'. of north latitude. The sea forms its boundary on the south: on the west, north, and east, it is bounded by the countries of Akron, Adgumakoon, Assin, Akim, and Akra. The aspect of the country varies considerably. In some places it

is flat, and rather marshy; in others it rises into hills: in some it runs into open plains of considerable extent, while in others it is richly covered with wood. The climate is esteemed to be comparatively healthy: it certainly is more temperate than that of many other places on the same line of coast. The height of the thermometer is usually from 75° . to 85° . In the rainy season it has been observed as low as 73° . The seasons may be divided into the tornado, the rainy, and the dry. The tornado* season commences in March, and continues about two months. The rainy season begins about the end of May, and ends

* "Tornadoes are violent gusts of wind which come from the eastward, attended by thunder, lightning, and, in general, heavy rain. The violence of the wind seldom continues longer than half an hour; but the scene during the time it continues may be considered as one of the most awfully sublime in nature. Its approach is foretold by certain appearances, which enable people to be on their guard. A dark cloud, not larger than 'a man's hand,' is just observed on the verge of the eastern horizon. Faint flashes of lightning, attended sometimes by very distant thunder, are then seen to vibrate in quick succession. The clouds in that quarter become gradually more dense and black; they also increase in bulk, and appear as if heaped on each other. The thunder, which at first was scarcely noticed, or heard only at long intervals, draws nearer by degrees, and becomes more frequent and tremendous. The blackness of the clouds increases, until a great part of the heavens seems wrapped in the darkness of midnight; and it is rendered still more awful, by being contrasted with a gleam of light which generally appears in the western horizon. Immediately before the attack of the tornado, there is either a light breeze, scarcely perceptible, from the westward, or, as is more common, the air is perfectly calm and unusually still. Men and animals fly for shelter; and, 'while expectation stands in horror,' the thundering storm in an instant bursts from the clouds. It is impossible for language to convey a just idea of the uproar of the elements which then takes place. The temperature of the air is greatly affected by a tornado. It becomes cool and clear; and it is not unusual for the thermometer to suffer a depression of eight or ten degrees within two or three minutes after the storm has come on. After a tornado, the body feels invigorated and more active, and the mind recovers much of that elasticity which long-continued heat tends to impair."—The above is taken, with two or three slight verbal changes, from Dr. Winterbottom's able and accurate Account of Sierra Leone, p. 24, &c.

in August. The dry season follows, and continues, with trifling variations, throughout the remainder of the year; that is to say, from August till March. About the end of December or beginning of January in every year, and sometimes in February, a land wind of a very peculiar nature, called the Harmallan, continues to blow for four, six, or eight days, and sometimes for a fortnight. It is chiefly remarkable for its cold and chilling effects on the human frame, and for the very extraordinary degree of dryness which it produces; the process of evaporation, while it lasts, proceeding with astonishing rapidity.*

Near the sea the soil is in many places light and sandy, and therefore unfavourable to the cultivation of most articles of tropical produce.† And where it is of a different description, many plants are found not to thrive, in consequence, as is supposed, partly of the coldness and humidity of the sea-breezes, or southwest winds, which meet with nothing on the shore to mitigate their severity; and partly because the air is there impregnated with saline particles thrown up by a constant and generally violent surf. About two or three miles from the sea, the soil is found to be much more productive; and it gradually improves as it recedes, till, at the distance of six or eight miles from the shore, it is so fertile as to be well adapted for the growth of almost every article of tropical culture. The climate at this distance is also improved, and so temperate as to favour the cultivation of European plants and seeds. The articles which succeed best near the sea, are rice, sugar-cane, and cotton.

The only mineral production which has hitherto been discovered in this country, is gold; their method of procuring which the natives endeavour to conceal from Europeans. They are obviously very ignorant of the proper means of searching for mineral bodies, or of working them when discovered.

The domestic animals are sheep, goats, hogs, dogs, cats, common fowls, &c. Those in a wild state are, tigers, leopards, hyenas, buffaloes, hogs, deer,

* For a full account of this singular phenomenon, see the work of Dr. Winterbottom, already referred to, p. 39, &c.

† Such a soil and situation, it is apprehended, would be peculiarly suited to the cultivation of the sea-island cotton of Georgia.

hares, ant-bears, musk-cats, squirrels, alligators, monkeys, snakes, &c. &c.

There is but little timber in this country applicable to ship-building; but there are several kinds well adapted for house-building and cabinet ware, and other useful and ornamental purposes; though not in any great abundance. Besides these, its chief vegetable productions are, maize (of which there are two crops in the year), millet, yams, cassada, sweet potatoes, plantanes, bananas, sugar-cane, rice, cotton, pepper, and pulse of various kinds, cabbages, ochra, eschallots, &c. besides oranges, pine-apples, and other tropical fruits. All these articles are more or less cultivated by the natives of Agoona. Their land, however, is for the most part capable of producing all other articles usually reared between the tropics. Their present system of agriculture, indeed, is very rude and defective; but it might be greatly improved, by introducing among them horses and horned cattle, and proper implements of husbandry, as well as useful seeds and plants; provided they had at the same time the benefit of the enlightened example and instruction of intelligent Europeans, who might be induced to engage in agricultural pursuits; and provided, also, their industry were excited and encouraged by suitable rewards.

At present, all the land in the country forms a common stock, and no part of it can be appropriated by any individual except during the time he actually cultivates it. There are extensive tracts of unoccupied land; not above a tenth part of the whole being in cultivation. Any native of Agoona, who chooses to clear and cultivate any portion of this unoccupied land, becomes the exclusive possessor of it for the time; but if he should afterwards allow it to lie waste, he ceases to have any peculiar claim to it: it may be occupied by any other individual. Among the natives, no such thing is practised as the lease or sale of lands; except in the case of Europeans, who sometimes for five or six pounds may obtain the appropriation of a considerable tract of land. Their title to lands so obtained is not likely to be disturbed; but, in the present state of society, unless they had the means of protecting themselves, if necessary, by force, the produce which they might raise could not be considered as altogether secure. Their best means of protection would be to have a considerable number of hired

MONTHLY MAG. No. 204.

cultivators in constant pay, who would serve the double purpose of cultivating the soil, and protecting the fruits of their labour from pillage. Labourers may easily be had at the rate of from ten shillings to twelve shillings and sixpence per month.

Agoona contains no navigable river; but it is tolerably supplied with fresh water, by means of rivulets which flow through it, and branch off in a variety of directions.

The chief towns are Winnebah (or Simpa), Agoona, Bereac, and Fettah. Their present extent and population fall very short of what they were before the late desolating expedition to the coast, which was made by the Asiantees.* Indeed, the whole population of the state cannot now be estimated at more than ten thousand souls, of which number seven thousand may be considered as women and children. The country, however, has begun to recover from the effects of that disastrous war; and its population appears to be on the increase. Immediately on the sea-coast, the people derive their subsistence chiefly from fishing; in the other parts of the country, from hunting and agriculture. A few, and only a few, gain their livelihood by trade. This trade chiefly consists in purchasing from Europeans, in exchange for gold and a few other articles, cowries, East-India cottons, iron, lead, spirits, tobacco, tobacco-pipes, guns, gunpowder, vessels of brass, and woollen and cotton goods of British manufacture, which they afterwards barter with their countrymen, or with persons from the interior, for gold, provisions of all kinds, palm wine, palm oil, &c. &c. Cowries and gold form the current medium of exchange: forty cowries make a string; fifty strings a head, which is equal to one ackie of gold; and sixteen ackies make an ounce, the value of which is usually estimated at four pounds. They have no fixed standard of weights and measures.

As to the means of increasing their trade, they obviously consist in opening a free intercourse with the interior; in introducing an improved system of agriculture, and the arts of civilized life; in

* The Asiantees are a powerful people, living in the interior, whose king, being provoked by the conduct of the Fantees, entered their country about three years ago, with an army of not less than fifty or sixty thousand men, and spread ravage and devastation throughout a great part of the Gold Coast.

enlarging their knowledge and exciting their industry; and, above all, in establishing such a government and police as shall secure them in the enjoyment of what they may acquire by their exertions.

The government, political institutions, and laws of Agoona, resemble, in a great degree, those which are described in the account of the Fantees. In some cases the caboceers, or chiefs of petty districts, are hereditary, in others they are elected by the people. Those chiefs occasionally assume a despotic power, but in general they do not retain it long; the people frequently revolting in such cases, and expelling, or otherwise punishing, the usurper. The chiefs are assisted in the administration of the laws by a kind of judicial senate; the members of which, called Pynins, are chosen by the people from among the elders of the district; and it is their office to hear and decide causes, and pronounce the sentence of the law. They must be considered as having an interest in condemning persons who are accused, as they have a share of all fines and forfeitures. The Pynins are the only depositaries of the laws; and in order to preserve and transmit the memory of them, they hold frequent meetings, at which the laws are promulged, or rather rehearsed.

Almost all crimes, great and small, are punishable by fine or slavery, which, indeed, are almost the same punishment; for if the convict cannot pay his fine, he becomes by law a slave. Even murder (a crime of rare occurrence), though the law says it shall be punished with death, may be compensated by seven slaves. All criminal charges are tried by the Pynins, who hear and weigh the evidence produced. But if there be no evidence, the cause is decided by a species of ordeal called *Doom*, which consists in administering to the person accused a certain quantity of the bark of a tree deemed poisonous. If he retain it on his stomach, he is pronounced guilty; if otherwise, innocent. The refusal to submit to this ordeal is considered as a decisive proof of guilt, and the judges proceed accordingly. The Pynins, who combine the offices both of judge and jury, are supposed to be very accessible to bribes; and no person who is liberal in his gifts, is likely to be found guilty. In some cases, however, where partiality is strongly suspected, the cause is tried by the Pynins of another district,

or referred to the decision of the governor of the fort.

In the case of convictions for witchcraft, the family of the convict is involved in his punishment: it even extends to all persons residing under his roof, on pretence that all in any way connected with him must possess a certain portion of his malign influence. Since the abolition of the slave-trade, however, no convictions of this sort have taken place.

Hereditary feuds are common among this people; and the way in which they usually proceed in the prosecution of hostilities is, to seize by surprise, and carry off, persons belonging to the state or district with which they are at enmity, or to any state in alliance with it; for they seldom engage in enterprises of a daring kind; nor is personal courage a striking feature in their character. Almost all their wars are of this predatory description; and the prisoners taken become the slaves of the captors, and are completely at their disposal. They are sometimes killed in the heat of passion, but generally are preserved, with a view to profit. Prisoners are seldom exchanged. Sometimes two or more slaves are given for the ransom of an individual; but this is unusual.

The people of this country are black, of the middle stature, in general well-made, vigorous, and capable of undergoing great labour. For the most part they have a pleasing and open expression of countenance, and are of a gay and cheerful turn. They manifest a certain slowness of comprehension when new subjects are brought before them: and yet this is hardly to be ascribed to any peculiar dullness or stupidity, as they shew a sufficient degree of quickness in matters with which they are conversant. They cannot be said to be warm in their affections; and though occasionally violent and impetuous in their temper, yet they are more commonly slow and deliberate in their proceedings. Hospitality is carried among them to a great extent: all strangers and travellers are admitted freely to partake of whatever the family board affords.

The natives of Agoona may be considered, on the whole, as an industrious people; particularly those who are engaged in fishing. With respect to those engaged in agriculture, as all their wants are supplied with little labour, it cannot be expected that, in the existing state
of

of things among them, they should make any great exertions beyond what is necessary to that object.

The moral standard of this people is extremely low. They appear to have no idea of restraint, beyond what their own interests or the dread of punishment imposes; and besides that their laws are both too loosely framed, and too partially executed, to have a very powerful effect in curbing men's passions, it is to be considered that no laws can provide an effectual check for that class of offences which may be comprised under the head of immoralities. They are without any education or discipline of a moral kind; and from their earliest infancy are habituated to examples of inhumanity, fraud, and licentiousness. In short, the moral principle is not cultivated among them: so that there is hardly any act which will attach disgrace or infamy to the individual, or even bring reproach upon him, if he do but pay the penalty of the law. Their religious system has no tendency whatever to improve their morality. It consists almost entirely in a superstitious dread of suffering from some malign influence, and in the faith they repose in the Fetishes, or charms, which are furnished by their Fetishmen, or priests, for the purpose of warding off the dreaded evil. The people in general do not appear to engage in any kind of worship; and although on certain days they abstain from their ordinary employments, yet they assign no reason for this, except that it has been the custom to do so. The Fetishmen, however, who may be considered as an order of priests, engage in certain forms of worship and religious ceremonies; and they are supposed to hold communion with the demon, or Fetiche, and to obtain from him the knowledge which is requisite for the exercise of their profession, which is, to solve the doubts and perplexities of their followers, and to furnish them with the means of averting evil, either actual or possible. Their profits arise from the presents made to the Fetish by the votaries: these they appropriate to their own use; and they are often of considerable value. The Fetishmen usually connect themselves with the persons in power, and are often serviceable in strengthening the government, and enforcing obedience to the laws; as they have great influence among the people, and continue to be respected by them even when the government has fallen into disrepute.

At Winnebah there is an annual sacri-

fice of a deer made to the Fetish. Human sacrifices take place only when a man of eminence dies. The victims are selected from among the slaves of the deceased, and are generally old and infirm persons. Such sacrifices, however, very seldom occur in Agoona. When a victim has been selected for this purpose, it is believed that he cannot be redeemed.

With respect to intellectual capacity, this people do not discover any natural inferiority to Europeans; at the same time their attainments are as low as can be imagined, their minds not being improved by any kind of culture. They are wholly ignorant of letters; and their language, which is the Fantee, has never been reduced to writing. The language itself is soft and harmonious. The following short specimen of it gives the proper names of men and women, according to the day of the week on which they are born:

Day of the week.	Men.	Women.
Sunday	Quashie	Aquieswa
Monday	Cudjoe	Aduah
Tuesday	Quahino	Abinebah
Wednesday	Quacow	Eccoah
Thursday	Quaw	Abbah
Friday	Cuffee	Esfuah
Saturday	Quamina	Ambah

Arts and manufactures are in a low state among them. They make canoes, fishing-nets, hooks and lines, hoes, bills, baskets, mats, and various other articles of the same kind; and some of them can work as masons and carpenters. The amusements of the young consist chiefly in dancing and singing: those more advanced in years, amuse themselves by relating the exploits performed in their youth.

The women of this country, as in all countries where polygamy is practised, are in a degraded state. They are literally slaves to the men, and perform almost all the laborious offices, as grinding corn, procuring fire and water; they do every thing, in short, but fish and plant corn. The women also generally act both as physicians and surgeons. The prevailing complaints are fevers, fluxes, rheumatism, and leprosy; for the cure of which they use for the most part certain herbs, which are natives of the country. They sometimes have recourse to bleeding, by means of scarification and cupping; and these operations are performed with much dexterity by the women.

The number of persons in a state of slavery

slavery in Agoona, is very small; not above one person in forty, or perhaps in fifty, can be considered as a slave. The power of the master over the slave is absolute, and extends not only to the exaction of whatever labour the slave is capable of performing, but to life itself. The slave is liable to be seized and sold for the debts of his master, or for the payment of any forfeiture to which the sentence of the law may have subjected him. In respect, however, to the common field labour which they have to perform, there is practically no difference between the slave and the freeman. Their hours of working are the same, and those not strictly regulated; the forenoon only being usually allotted to labour. Nor are the slaves ever driven, or otherwise compelled to work: what they do, they do with willingness. There is still some slave-trade carried on by the Dutch, and lately also by the Danes, who continue to reside on the coast. The chief carriers of slaves from the Gold Coast, are the Portuguese. Their great market, however, is on the leeward, or what it called the Slave Coast. Two vessels from Cuba carried off cargoes of slaves from the Gold Coast, in October last.

The continuance of the slave-trade, though on a reduced scale, by other nations, has greatly impeded the beneficial effects which might have been expected to follow from its abolition by Great Britain; for though the export of slaves from the coast be comparatively trifling, yet it serves to keep alive there many of the mal-practices, which would otherwise have ceased. What is wanted, therefore, to give this measure its full effect, is an universal abolition of the trade. Even as things are, the natives have become more diligent in seeking for gold, and in procuring other articles wanted by Europeans; and, generally speaking, more industrious; but still, the partial existence of the slave-trade, is a great bar to industrious exertion. It is also true that accusations and condemnations for crimes (as witchcraft, &c.), and predatory wars, have been less frequent than they used to be. Kidnapping, or panyaring, as it is called on the Gold Coast, is not much diminished. Personal security, however, is, on the whole, increased; and this has manifested itself by increased industry. From these partial improvements, may be inferred

the unspeakable and innumerable benefits which must accrue to Africa, from a total abolition of the traffic in slaves.

The foregoing observations embrace but a small portion of what is called the Gold Coast; and although there is throughout the whole much similarity of soil and climate, yet in other respects there are material differences. The Anta country, for instance, which lies between the rivers Ancobra and Succondee, is a rich woody country, well watered, and well planted. The timber here is fit for every purpose. It abounds in gold, and other metals, in a greater degree than the neighbouring states. The cultivation of the soil is more attended to than in many parts of the coast; and it has many very convenient creeks and harbours.

The river Ancobra separates this state from the kingdom of Apollonia. Here the country is still better watered by lakes and rivers: it is more flat, and better adapted for the growth of rice, sugarcane, and all those articles which require a moist soil. The great disadvantage under which Apollonia labours, is, that the surf along its coast is so violent, that it is impossible to land without danger. The form of its government is despotic; a circumstance which certainly prevents many of those irregularities and abuses, which prevail in other districts.

As we recede from the sea, however, and advance into the interior, the state of things appears to be much more favourable than it can be said to be on any part of the coast. We witness a life of more industry and more happiness; and a great improvement, not only in these important respects, but in soil, climate, and other natural advantages. In short, the capabilities of Africa can be appreciated but in a very inadequate degree, if we confine our observations to the sea coast, and do not proceed inland. The difference, indeed, is visible even a few miles from the shore; but it is still greater the farther we advance into the country. There is no valuable article of tropical culture, which might not be raised in this country in great abundance; while its population stands in need of our manufactures, and is accustomed to their use. And when it is considered what the hand of industry has done in the West Indies, in the pestilential swamps of Guiana, for instance, what may not fairly be expected from the

the rich hills and extensive plains of this country, blessed as it is with a luxuriant soil, and a comparatively healthy climate?

For the Monthly Magazine.

SILK WORMS—WINE—HONEY.

IT must necessarily happen, in the vast revolving series of the affairs of a nation, that failures in every concern must be forgotten, together with even their records; and that thence the desire of this or that improvement should periodically burst forth, stimulating the enterprising to new attempts. My recollection, which now extends to nearly half a century, has furnished me with a variety of instances of this nature; and with many, particularly in the medical department, in which old pretended infallible remedies have been re-produced as new discoveries, in order to the honours of a second, third, or fourth, repetition of failure. Amongst a thousand other projects of late years, that of growing silk in England has been eminently pushed forward. It was in course out of memory, and, until lately, out of the common road of reading, that, in or about the year 1721, the silk mania became epidemic in this country; and that among a great number of inferior extent, an attempt upon a considerable scale was made, to breed and feed silk-worms in the duke of Wharton's park at Chelsea, taken expressly for that purpose, and under the sanction of a patent. Whether the silk manufactories at Greenwich, established about the same time, were of the same connection, I have really forgotten, but I conjecture they were. I have also forgotten the particular cause of failure in breeding the silk-worms at that period, but I have repeatedly, and at different periods of my life, experienced such failure, both in my own attempts, and those of other persons; insomuch, that I have many years since made up my mind on the real impossibility of ever growing silk to advantage in this country. Such has also been the case in various parts of France. Nevertheless, silk-worms have, during a century, and still are kept and bred for the amusement of young misses and masters, and a breeding stock may, at any season, be purchased in Covent-garden market, together with mulberry leaves, at two-pence per dozen, wherewith to feed them.

The climate of this country is by no means inimical to the silk-worm, which

is most prolific here; and I have even had autumnal broods of them, from keeping the eggs of the moth too warm. The sole bar of which I am apprised to success in breeding them, is the impossibility of obtaining mulberry leaves sufficiently early in the spring for the worms, or a healthy substitute, until the foliage of the mulberry be ready. I have tried every plant within my reach, whilst waiting the tardy progress of the mulberry-tree, but could find none on which the worms would feed, excepting the lettuce; and that invariably injured, after the first day or two, by scouring and weakening them, until finally they burst the greater part of them, with a species of hydropic rot, like that of sheep. Lettuce dried, proved too harsh for their mouths. In the mean time, their stench was insufferable; rendering the atmosphere of the chamber in which they were kept, absolutely morbid. Many of them began to spin; but from debility, their labour was imperfect, and they died with their web incomplete, producing no chrysolite, the dead worm being apparent through the web, which is otherwise impervious to the sight. Some silk indeed was, and generally will be obtained; but the quantity insufficient, and the quality weak and inferior. The most healthy worms produced the strongest and yellowest silk, following the rule of vegetable roots, in which the yellow colour is generally the harbinger of superior quality. In conclusion, we never need regret the want of silk culture in this country, not only because our lands may be much more advantageously occupied, but also because were such an undertaking desirable, colonies enow might be found in the world, with every requisite of climate and food for the purpose. Moreover, it is universally desirable in the view of necessary human commerce, that one country should depend upon another for its peculiar indigenous commodity. I am yet prejudiced in one respect, and loath to depend on other countries for a supply of wine, more especially as there is good reason to conclude, that real wine was made in this country some centuries back, and that the introduction, with commerce, of superior wines, occasioned the discontinuance of our home manufacture, and, in a considerable degree, of the vine culture. Our cydery balderdash from currants, gooseberries, and other fruits, I will not consent to honour with the name of wine; nor can I agree

I agree with a certain useful provincial writer, in his recommendation of such debilitating slops, to be given to the sick poor, to whom, in their sickness, good sound beer, when foreign wine cannot be procured, will be generally more beneficial. But I yet entertain the hope of being able to make real wine, of passable quality, in this country, the chief impediment to which is the scarcity of grapes. We are the most indolent of nations at the fruit culture, and of marvellous stupidity in our choice of fruits: of apples, for example, one half of the varieties of which grow among us, are unfit even for pigs, and ought, like our bad plays, to be damned.

Honey is another staple article of periodical projection. Every seven, or half a score years, a fortune is to be made by the bee culture. A French *curé*, starving upon his living, but living sumptuously upon his bees, treated his diocesan with a dinner of I know not how many courses, to the absolute alarm of the good bishop, who ever after replied to those asking preferment of him—Keep bees. Lately we have been informed, Mr. M-What-d'ye-call-him, has made so many hundred pounds weight of honey from his numerous hives, and sold it for so much money. And all this is passing well, to have a good stock of honey for home consumption, and a comfortable surplus for market, to be sold at a high price. But *latet anguis in herba*: there is a sting in the tail of this. In all probability, the confined use of honey in this country would not bear any very extensive growth, and were the constant recommendations of increased culture to be generally attended to, down would go the price like a jack-weight, or like the stocks after the cheer-up of a Birmingham victory. It ought to be recollected, that honey is rather a medicinal than a dietetic article, and that it would make a most improper substitute for sugar, rendering tea still more debilitating. About twenty years since I was offered quantities of virgin honey, both in Essex and Hampshire, at two-pence farthing per pound; the second species at seven farthings; and the squeezings, at five farthings.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I HAVE read a letter in your last Number, signed Agricola, which, as having been occasioned by my former

communication concerning Stramonium, and as being calculated to give the public a very different impression with regard to its virtues from that which I endeavoured to convey, I feel myself in a certain degree called upon to reply to.

Agricola seems to regard the smoking of stramonium as a species of ebriety, or as the use merely of one of those ordinary opiates, that people are apt to have recourse to in order to relieve a paroxysm of pain, whether it originates from a mental or a corporeal cause, by which they purchase a temporary suspension of misery at the expense of permanent injury. Stramonium, however, used in the manner explained in my first paper, produces effects essentially different from that of any intoxicating drug that I am acquainted with. It acts favourably upon the feelings of the mind, only inasmuch as it alleviates the pain of the body; neither is its first and happy influence succeeded, as in the use of opiates or narcotics, by depression, lassitude, or stupor.

So far from stramonium having induced that torpor or sluggishness, which the smoking of tobacco and hops occasioned in Agricola's friend, I am confident, that without the assistance of that invaluable remedy, I should not have been able to go through the exertions that my daily avocations call for, which, thank God, I am doing with an alacrity unknown to me for years past.

As far as my experience has gone, and it is of some standing, it has not lost, by its frequently repeated use, one iota of its medicinal influence; and wherever it has been had recourse to, in a proper manner, within the sphere of my personal knowledge, it has been equally successful.

I am by no means disposed to detract from the value of Dr. Brees's work, by the application of which, Agricola has been able in a manner to regenerate his constitution; or, to make use of his own significant expression, "to turn the habit of his body." I should be extremely happy if such a new birth should take place in my crazy and capricious fabric. In the mean time, I am, as I think I ought to be, humbly contented with having a never-failing antidote at hand.

Towards counteracting the tendency to spasmodic asthma (for destroying it where it is implanted in the habit, I consider as impossible)—I have found nothing that has, in any important degree, conduced

conducted but abstinence (to which I wish I had resolution enough uniformly to adhere), together with a careful protection of the body against cold or damp, or any sudden vicissitudes of the weather.

VERAX.

London, Sept. 8, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
As a reader of your useful and entertaining publication, I am induced to send you an account of a medicinal spring, which, from its obscurity, is hardly known; and from the want of that knowledge, many are deprived of the great benefits to be derived from the use of it. The spring or well, I allude to, is called Holywell, about two miles from Flookborough, a small village in the parish of Cartmel, Lancashire, near to a very ancient building, Wrotysholme Tower, the rock adjoining to which the water appears to spring from the bottom of, and is sold at a very cheap rate by a person residing in a hut, who is little acquainted with the value of the qualities it possesses, to those afflicted with scurvy or any cutaneous disease. The benefits derived by the drinking of it, to numbers in that neighbourhood, as well as in other parts of the county, induces me to make it better known, that those, unfortunately afflicted, may receive that relief so many of their fellow-sufferers have done.

The accommodations at Flookborough are very good. The beauties of rural scenery have been so well described by tourists who have visited that part of the north, and more especially those of Winanderm (about six miles distant,) that no description of mine would be adequate; I will only claim particular attention to that beautiful edifice, Cartmel Church, formerly a priory of Austin Canons, founded in 1133, and purchased by the parishioners at the Dissolution: the choir is well worthy of notice.

Ely Place, Aug. 22, 1810.

O. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A LETTER which appeared in your Magazine of last month, lays me under the necessity of troubling you with the following in answer. Mr. Thelwall, a person of whom I know nothing but by common report, whose works as an author I have never seen, further than to glance at his prospectus and terms; whose lecture-room my curiosity never

led me to visit a second time; and the only time I did go, is so long passed, that I remember not even the subject of the lecture; this gentleman accuses me of having marred, altered, and appropriated, in a work of mine lately published, certain doctrines and discoveries which he has, for several years, been propounding to the public. I own I feel indignant at the accusation, not because I have any exclusive claim to the principles on which the work is grounded (for my grammar is avowedly a compilation,) but because Mr. T., for reasons best known to himself, would insinuate that I am walking, and only lamely walking, in his steps, and would lay claim to what, if not mine, most certainly is not his. So far am I, sir, from desiring to be seen in the rays of Mr. T.'s notoriety, that there is nothing I should more strenuously avoid. The pretensions I make are not the same, neither does it appear, from what little I have heard and seen of Mr. T., that we should choose, as teachers of delivery, to be judged by the same standard of opinion. His pupils, therefore, will never be mine; nor, I believe, will mine be his. Impressed with, and willing to preserve, this distinction, it was not likely I should trespass on grounds belonging exclusively to Mr. Thelwall.—I have not done so. There is not a single portion of my book which is not founded on the authority of one or other of those respectable orthoepists, Walker, Herries, Nares, Sheridan, and Rice. I am no theorist, bewildering my own and others' brains by new speculations, but travel in a plain and beaten tract. The work itself will prove the assertion.* Confident that those writers only were my guides, protesting that I never entertained an idea of deriving assistance from any thing Mr. T. hath said or written, I stand astonished at the absolute effrontery of his claims. My first chapter "On Sounds," is derived from the Elements of Speech, by Mr. Herries, with such modifications as were dictated by the works of Walker and Sheridan. The second chapter "On Letters," is indebted almost wholly to the Principles of English Pronunciation, pre-

* I would by no means insinuate that much may no yet be done towards the tuition of whatever relates to audible language; and the improvements lately made in teaching the deaf and dumb, prove that every encouragement should be given in this respect to men of science.

fixed to Walker's Dictionary. My third chapter "The Praxis," which forms the principal, and I believe most useful, portion of the volume, is compiled from the last-mentioned treatise, from Nare's Elements of Orthoepey, and from Walker's Rhyming Dictionary. The rules in the fourth chapter "On Accent," were formed after a perusal of Nare's and Sheridan's rules, on the same subject. The first article in the chapter "On the Pronunciation of Sentences," was suggested by my own experience, joined to a hint in Herries; and in the remaining articles, I have closely followed Mr. Walker. In regard to the sixth and last chapter, it must have been observed, that though Mr. T. "exonerates me from any suspicion of having purloined from him any part of it," yet he would make it believed that, without his help, I could not have conceived the wonderful idea of endeavouring to remove a habit of stammering, "by enforcing the necessity of an even and well-ordered movement in discourse:"—(the words which he quotes from me.) "By whom," he asks, "do I mean to insinuate that the idea in question was conceived and brought to the test of successful experiment?—Was it by the author of the Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation?" I have to confess, in answer, that such an idea did certainly come into my head; but if it was a discovery, so little pride do I derive from it, that Mr. Thelwall, if he pleases, or any body else, is welcome to all the merit. That teachers do not usually direct their pupils to the rules of prosody, in order to remove a stammering delivery, is true;* but the smallest reflection points out the propriety of this method, especially when these rules are brought to bear upon prose as well as verse: and it is well known, that stammerers are less likely to be influenced by their defect when they

* Mr. Thelwall, it appears, has recourse to the principles of musical proportion for this purpose. How the strictness of musical time can be uniformly applied to speech, without destroying that unaffected delivery which is founded in nature and just taste, I own myself at a loss to conceive. For my part, though I spoke of using the hand or toe to mark the movement of discourse, (as Mr. Herries has done before me,) yet I never dreamed of making my pupil beat time with the regularity of a musician; so that joining the two discordant feet, and talking of minim, breve, and semibreve, amount to nothing but a misrepresentation.

feel a rhythm in a sentence, than when they feel none. My chapter "On Prosodiacal Admeasurement," was composed therefore with a view of its being applied to this purpose; and, without vaunting my experience, I leave the public to judge how far it appears likely to have the intended effect: hoping, however, that those who would form an adequate idea of it, will read it throughout, and not rest any judgment upon a single illustration deprived of its own content, and adorned with Mr. Thelwall's. As to the theory advanced in it, though it is new in several respects as a system of prosody, yet the reader will find I have built on the principles of Mr. Walker. I refer, in proof, to the Elements of Elocution, under the head "Harmony of Prose;" and to the second of two methods given for marking the different forces of words in the "Rhetorical Grammar." These principles, however, are not Mr. Thelwall's principles; and, therefore, as he observes, either he or I know very little of the matter.

Mr. Thelwall charges me with meanness; but now, sir, let circumstances be reviewed, and then let the public decide who most deserves this charge. I am, sir, but a young man yet, having been long engaged in teaching, to which I was destined from my earlier years, I conceived that, by "an attempt* to combine every thing which my experience had taught me was really useful in the writings of our best orthoepists, within such a system as might render pronunciation capable of being studied from its elementary principles, and become, as other branches of learning, an object of methodical acquirement," I should be rendering a material service to the cause of education, and doing some little credit to myself. As I have never made pretensions to the original materials, so I can claim no other merit in the volume than what may be found in the plan and method of treatment; and on these points, it is somewhat gratifying to find that even Mr. Thelwall allows, "there are parts in the compilation that are well arranged, tolerably digested, and intelligibly explained." My work being published, this gentleman, through the medium of your Magazine, would persuade the public, that popular rumour has laid it at his door, and that, in truth, he does lay claim to many of the early pages in the book, many illustrations,

* See the Preface to my Grammar.
modes

modes of reasoning, &c.; protests, notwithstanding that the interests of the science are placed by it in the utmost danger; sneers at the profound prosodist who could put nine syllables into an octasyllabic foot, (an oversight not altogether unpardonable, I should hope;) and, finally, in his last emblazoning paragraph, accuses me of talking discouraging nonsense, because I had intimated, that they who unfortunately have not the organs which nature requires for the purposes of speech, are not fit subjects for the master of elocution. Not fit, where there is willingness to make the trial and perseverance? Mr. Thelwall denies it most positively, is authorised by experience to deny it.

B. H. SMART.

Princes-street, Leicester-square,
Sept. 7th.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CHARACTER of SIR JOHN
FALSTAFF.

LETTER III.

AS in the beautiful paintings of objects in themselves ugly or contemptible, such as are observable in the works of Murillo, Schalkens, Heinskerck, and the greater part of the Flemish school, the attention is forcibly drawn from the consideration of the minute parts and their deformity, and rests with pleasure on the natural colours, or striking proportions, of the whole; so, in a full view of the character of Falstaff, his vices seem completely in the back-ground. There is a charm, which withholds the spectator from the contemplation of them. Still, however, they are of no inconsiderable magnitude; and it may well be objected, that moral propriety, which can never be too much attended to in dramatic composition, has been infringed seriously by giving inward turpitude to so alluring a disguise. Besides his avarice, cruelty, and voluptuousness, he has the glaring faults of a liar, a drunkard, and a robber.* But, in palliation of

* It is to be remembered that robbers, at that time of day, were very differently received in society from what they are at present. It could not be otherwise; when the example began around the king's person, by courtiers who pleaded in justification the scantiness of their allowance from their royal master. This made it a 'vocation,' as Sir John calls it, of less public disgrace. Matthew Paris mentions two merchants of Brabant, in the time of Henry III. who complained of an open robbery in the middle of the day, and after much trouble the perpe-

of all this, you must hear his message to Mrs. Ford: "Bid her think what man is, let her consider his frailty, and then judge of my merit." His remarkable cowardice is an essential part of his character, and obliges us to remove our attention to the poet. It is a trite and indisputable truth, that fortitude is the offspring of none but virtuous principles. This feature of his character, therefore, while it is closely natural, the poet observed would likewise prove an endless source of ridicule and amusement to the audience. How ludicrous is it to see this egregious liar, who insists that "manhood, good manhood, will be forgotten upon the earth, when he dies," standing at a respectful distance, while his fellows are plundering the poor pilgrims, and exclaiming "Strike! Down with them! Cut the villains' throats!" with all the energy of a blood-thirsty hero. Or who can refuse a mile, when he hears him request the Prince, in the camp at Shrewsbury, in this ignoble form of words: "Hal, if thou see me down in the battle, and bestride me, so; 'tis a point of friendship?" Even his detestable cruelty is rendered laughable, where he observes of his poor scare-crows, with whom he was ashamed to walk through Coventry, "I have led my rag-a-muffins where they are pepper'd: there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive, and they are for the town's-end to beg during life."

Thus, all his faults and imperfections are so well depicted, and so effectually made the objects of derision, that we can scarcely refrain from loving the company of the man who affords us so much diversion at his own expense. For we find he has always so much grace left as to be continually pleading and proclaiming his purposes of reform. In one place he says, "I must give over this life, and I will give it over;" and adds, "I'll be damned for never a king's son in Christendom." So he tells Bardolph he will repent, and that quickly, while he is in some 'liking,' &c. and, in his letter to the Prince, he gives him this advice, "Repent at idle times as thou may'st, and so farewell." This is, indeed, holding the mirror up to Nature. Those who have most reason to reform their habits, talk violently of their resolutions, and are

traitors were discovered to be men of rank at court. Yet even then "resolution was fobbed by the rusty curb of old father Antic, the law," for no less than thirty of them were hanged.

ever last to execute them. The same opportunities of indulgence recur, and always find the same complying weakness. This is specifically exemplified where Sir John makes a long parade of his penitence; and, after he has finished, is asked by the Prince, "Where shall we take a purse to-morrow, Jack?" and the hoary sinner answers, "Where thou wilt lad, I'll make one; an I don't, call me villain, and baffle me."

He has, however, in a manner, no unnecessary or superfluous vices. They are all the natural excrescences of his character. We may be inclined to connive at his "drinking old sack," "unbuttoning after supper," and "sleeping upon benches at noon," because he tells us "he has more flesh, and therefore more frailty;" and we may allow him to ask, "Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" but no indulgence must blind us to his real faults, and he must be reprobated for too often "leaving the fear of God upon the left hand;" in his dishonesty to Dame Quickly, and Master Shallow; for his enormous lies and obscenities; and the vices consequent upon his avarice. Hence, the exhibition of such a character to a young person, should be attended always with an admonition to distinguish between the fascinations of poetry, and the depravity which it may seem to extenuate, by the beauty of the resemblance to nature.*

But, it is astonishing how much the attention is drawn aside from these dark parts of his character, by his wit and incessant humour. I before hinted to you, that there are persons who value his wit no more than the jests and scurrilities of a buffoon; who look upon him as no better than the clowns in *Twelfth Night*, and *As You like it*; and who conceive that the same degree of talents would be requisite to personate them all. To these Falstaff might answer in his own words: "Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me; the brain of this foolish-compounded clay, man, is not able to produce any thing that tends to laughter, more than I invent, or is invented on me. I am not only witty myself, but the cause that wit is in other men." Contrary to the fashion of Shakespeare's age, Falstaff's wit is, for

the most part, pure and sterling; and often supported through a whole soliloquy. Few men can read half a dozen lines of any of them, without acknowledging it. If the definition of wit is just, that it discovers real congruities not before apparent, (and to me it appears a very just one,) the effusions of Falstaff are, in most instances, entitled to that name. It would be useless to demonstrate what is self-evident in every scene of his appearance. Much of his wit so called, however, is of another description, and arises from his assigning wrong causes, which, from their seeming probability and relation, produce the same effects as the *bulls* attributed to the Irish.

The effects of wit upon the hearers, are generally favourable. In addition to its known influence upon the muscles, which are never so moved without a degree of pleasure, it opens a new source of gratification, by flattering our vanity. We feel almost as though we ourselves were the authors of it, when we give ourselves the credit of understanding and experiencing its full force. It is, perhaps, from this cause likewise, that we look with favour on the more objectionable parts and profligacies of this "grey iniquity," Sir John. The man who would win upon our affections, or rather our partiality, cannot do better than to address himself to our self-love. This kept alive the Prince's affection for Falstaff; and continues to excite in us the same favourable sentiments.

Having said thus "much in behalf of that Falstaff," I cannot help adverting to the prospect of a New Theatre. Whatever may be the intended plan of such an establishment, I am sure the lovers of rational amusement (for if it ceases to be rational, it had better cease altogether,) look forward to a long-wished-for reformation in theatrical representation. I am far from thinking it fastidious pedantry, to condemn, with very few exceptions, the whole mass of modern dramatic poetry.

It has mistaken the plan, the means, and the end, of such compositions. The plots, intrigues, and characters, of these plays, are either bad imitations of originals unnecessarily neglected, grotesque transcripts from low life, or they are so unnatural and unmeaning, as to disgust even the critics of the gallery. As to the means, I believe no one ever thought of fixing in his memory a single line or sentiment of these plays, for the instruction contained in them; and with regard

* Plutarch gives the same advice at greater length: De Audiendis Poetis. Sec. 11, 12, 13, 14. Speaking of subjects of this kind, he adds: ὅτι οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ θεῷ ἐστίν, ἀδύνατον ἔστι, τὴν πρᾶξιν καὶ ἐπαινεῖν, καὶ ποιεῖν, καὶ μὴ τὴν λέξιν, καὶ τὴν τέχνην, καὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν προσηγορίαν τοῦ ὑποκειμένου.

to their wit, none but raw apprentices would ever consider them worth repetition. But, to the public are these authors amenable for their deviation from the great end of dramatic writing. I am not inclined to cant, when I declare my abhorrence of the oaths, obscenities, immoralities; nay, of the solemn addresses and prayers to the Deity, which are without number so perniciously introduced.—This may be called stage-effect. The only effect I know of from such representations and expressions, is the gradual depravity of the ignorant and inexperienced part of the audience; and the familiarizing all with words and actions at which they ought to shudder. Let us therefore hope, that the Theatre now in contemplation to be erected, will give the lie to those who think propriety and popular amusement incompatible. The first step towards this will be the formation of an '*Index Expergatorius*,' containing the names of plays not to be represented on any terms, and the names of those which shall be prohibited, '*donec corrigantur*.' It is absurd to imagine that we want new plays; we have already a great sufficiency, whose merits have been approved. Let these, and these only, find admission on our new stage; and when the evening's amusement is announced, every man will know whether he may safely indulge his children, or introduce a female, where, as the stage is now constituted, common prudence forbids their appearance. Much more might be advanced upon the regulation of such a Theatre, which, if I had influence to effect, it should be almost exclusively a *Shakespeare Theatre*. But I have trespassed already beyond the limits of a letter; and must therefore, at length subscribe myself,

A. B. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your correspondents will take the trouble of mentioning where the best account of gold fish is to be met with, it will confer a favour on some of your readers. How long have they been known to live in glass vessels? Do they ever breed in them? How often should the water be changed? What proportion of fish ought there to be to any given quantity of water? How is it known when it is quite necessary to change the water? As they require soft water, and it sometimes is difficult to procure that from a river, will rain water,

collected from a house-top, after it becomes clear from the smoke, injure them? What food should they have? What are the usual periods of their change of colour, and by what rule is it governed? An answer to any of these questions; or any other information on the subject, will be thankfully received.

August 12, 1810.

D. S. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is scarcely possible to read the article in your last Number, entitled "*A Vindication of the Banking System*," without being struck with the extreme unfitness of its title. One should rather imagine it was written with a view to expose the improper practices of bankers, than to vindicate their conduct. The practice to which it alludes, as the cause of the many recent failures amongst bankers, of lending money upon bills of exchange to merchants and speculators, is of this nature, and so far is it from being, as the writer of that article represents, the business of a banker, that no banker can embark in it, and thus expose the money deposited with him, to the risk and uncertainty of trade, consistently with the obligation to return it *on demand*, which he contracts on receiving it. I am perfectly aware that it is not, and cannot be expected, that a banker should make no use whatever of the money placed in his hands; if so, it would not be possible for him to support himself, to pay his clerks, or to keep his house open: but, though it is known that he cannot keep it idly in his hands, yet it is understood that he is only to employ it in such a manner, as not in the slightest degree to expose it to the risk of being lost. The public funds, India bonds, exchequer bills, mortgages of land, and similar securities, from which (though slight fluctuations in their price may occasionally endanger the interest payable upon them), no loss of the principal can be apprehended, are the only description of securities upon which bankers are supposed to invest the money of their customers; and never, I believe, has it happened that a banker has failed who has so, and only so, employed the money entrusted to his care. But this way of employing it cannot yield annually more than about 5 per cent.; and though that rate of interest, upon the large sums deposited with bankers, must produce a very ample income, and be a sufficient reward for the trouble for

(for as to risk there is none) of keeping the accounts of their employers; yet the avarice of modern bankers, it appears from the vindication of their system alluded to above, has induced them to seek another method of employing the money confided to their care; and that is, by lending it to merchants upon the security of their bills of exchange. By thus hazarding the money of his employer, the banker, if the speculation entered into by the merchant to whom he lends the money happens to answer, makes an enormous profit, and his customer is lucky enough to get back the money he had deposited in his hands: but if the speculation should prove an unfortunate one, and such perhaps is the case four times out of five, why then, says this vindication, "the merchant declares his insolvency, the banker is ruined, and the evil spreads widely:" in other words, the banker stops payment, and those who had placed their money in his hands, as they thought in a secure and sacred depositary, are defrauded of their property; and hundreds of honest industrious tradesmen are ruined, and many are thrown from a state of comparative opulence, into irrecoverable poverty. Thus the banker, and his customers, enter into a new kind of partnership; the banker employs their money in trade; he takes all the profit, and they sustain all the loss! This is indeed a pretty vindication of the banking system; one to which the vindication of the coiners of base money, contained in the concluding paragraph of the article in question, is a most worthy companion! It is much to be regretted that the legislature has never yet passed any law to subject bankers, who fail through practices so avaricious and dishonest, and commit frauds so ruinous and extensive, to the same punishment it inflicts upon coiners, whose frauds, compared with theirs, are trifling and inconsiderable. This would be the best preventative to the evil resulting from these practices.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the translator of part of Prince Eugene's memoirs, published in your Magazine for August, wishes to be informed of the meaning of the words, "*Sur sa Spire*," I beg to inform him that Prince Eugene must have, as I suppose, alluded to the battle of Spire, which marshal Tallard had gained the year before the battle of Blenheim was fought. In

the *Histoire de la Milice Française*, is the following passage:

"Regiment Royal de Cravattes. M. de Tallard lui fit l'honneur de se mettre à sa tête, pour charger l'ennemi à la *Bataille de Spire*, qu'il gagna, 1703." Of this battle he was certainly very proud.

J. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE of CHELTENHAM, and its VICINITY.—No. VI.

Cheltenham, August 16, 1808.

I SHALL proceed at once with the subject of my last letter. Katherine, who had been richly jointured by lord Latimer, and royally endowed by the king, was left at the death of the latter in a state of enviable opulence. Her exalted character, and exemplary conduct, had secured her the esteem of the friends of the reformation; whose influence at this time predominated in the government.

The reign of a minor is ever favourable to the machinations of the ambitious and designing. Immediately therefore, upon the accession of Edward VI. the two Seymours, who were his uncles, seem to have formed separate schemes for seizing upon, and retaining during the period of his minority, the supreme power in the state. The earl of Hertford, the eldest brother, who was appointed an executor, and one of the sixteen regents, by the will of the late king, soon procured himself, by indiscreet means, to be constituted sole protector of the realm; and was further gratified with the title of "Duke of Somerset."

His younger brother, sir Thomas Seymour, who was nominated only a privy-counsellor, but who was equally aspiring, and perhaps jealous of the duke's superiority, appears to have determined, at any price, to purchase further distinction.

The princess Elizabeth, then very young, was placed under the guardianship of the queen dowager; and the frequent visits of Seymour (upon whom was conferred the title of lord Sudeley, and the rank of high admiral) were generally attributed to an endeavour to obtain the affections of the princess, with the hope of advancing his ambitious projects by so splendid an alliance. How far this conjecture may be correct, is uncertain; for he must have been aware of the impossibility of gaining the consent of the regents to such an union, and must also have known, that by marry-

rying without their approbation, she was effectually debarred from succeeding to the crown. We have some authority for believing, that an attachment had subsisted between the queen and the admiral, prior to her late marriage; and the additional wealth and high rank which she had acquired by this union, powerfully incited him again to renew his solicitations.

Dugdale has described him as being "in fashion courtly, in personage stately, and in voice magnificent." Possessed of these attractive qualities, and well versed in the art of advantageously employing them, can we be surprised that the influence which he is said to have acquired over the queen and the princess, was, in those days of ignorance and superstition, ascribed to magical incantation? As a proof however how warmly he pressed his suit, and how artfully he prevailed on Katherine to deviate from the strict line of prudence and propriety, for which her deportment had hitherto been so eminently conspicuous, the following passage from one of her letters may be cited:

"Whereas ye charge me with a promyse written with myne one hand to chaunge the two yerres into two monethes, I thynke ye have no suche playne sentence wrytten with my hand. I knowe not wether ye be a paraphryser or not: yf ye be lerned in that scyence that ys possyble, ye may of one word make whole sentence, and yet nott att all tymes after the true meanyng of the wryter as yt aperyth by thys yowr exposycyon upon my wrytyng."

Wearied with the tyranny of her former husband, for whom she never could have felt much affection, and anticipating years of happiness, united to one of the most distinguished subjects in the kingdom, she at length submitted to his importunities, and consented to a private marriage in the sixth month of her widowhood. This unguarded procedure proved fatal to her future peace, for she now became embroiled in the various discords that agitated and perplexed the political parties of the day; and the short period of her life which was spent with lord Sudeley, was cruelly embittered with vexation and regret. The stern and haughty spirit of Seymour was still restless and dissatisfied; feuds were industriously fomented between the brothers, by those who envied their advancement; and thus, from being secret rivals, they soon became open enemies.

During the absence of the duke on the Scottish expedition, the admiral sought every opportunity of ingratiating himself with the king. He even made an attempt to be appointed governor of his person; and secretly caballed with those who were most inimical to his brother's administration. The decisive conduct however of the duke, defeated these malevolent schemes, and the subsequent submission of the admiral produced a temporary reconciliation. Katherine, in the mean time, had many domestic inquietudes to contend with. The duke had disapproved of her hasty marriage; and the duchess, a proud imperious woman, was mortified at being obliged to give precedence to the wife of the younger brother; although the king, as a mark of respectful regard, had ordered her to be prayed for immediately after himself.

In the course of the first year of her marriage, Katherine became pregnant, and she probably left with much satisfaction the vicinity of a turbulent court, and retired to Sudeley to prepare for her approaching confinement. About this time the admiral is suspected of again aspiring to the hand of the princess, and much stress has been laid upon the familiarities that passed between them at Hanworth and Chelsea; but, as the queen appears to have been a party in these pleasantries, I think we have no right to conclude that he was actuated by any criminal intention, or to infer that the encouragement which he received, induced him to accelerate the death of his wife. Katherine, however, was delivered of a daughter on the 30th of August, 1548, and died on the 5th of the following month. The circumstance of the admiral's having been accessory to her death, is curiously introduced into the bill of attainder which was subsequently passed against him. The testimony of some of the witnesses who were examined on this point, is still preserved; but it does not appear that the charge was substantiated, although from the evidence of lady Tyrwhil, who attended the queen during her illness, it should seem, that she reproached him with "wylling her no good," and with having given her "many shroud taunts;" but these expressions may be considered as the wanderings of delirium, or as allusions to some former unkindness, rather than as indications of a suspicion that he was guilty of so atrocious an act. In addition to this, it may be observed, that

that she devised to him the whole of her disposable property, by a will which is dated on the day of her decease, although that event occurred "between two and three of the clocke in the morning."

Her body was embalmed, and wrapped in lead in the usual manner; and great preparations were made for her interment in the chapel of Sudeley Castle, notwithstanding the late king had directed that her remains should be deposited with his own, and those of his other favourite queen, Jane Seymour, in a vault prepared for that purpose at Windsor.

The funeral procession commenced with a long train of gentlemen and esquires, knights, officers of household, and gentlemen ushers. Then followed the corpse, supported by six gentlemen in black gowns and hoods, preceded by a herald "in cote," and surrounded by attendants bearing torches. The chief mourner on this solemn occasion, was the amiable and interesting lady Jane Grey, who was followed by a numerous assemblage of ladies, arranged according to their rank, and these were succeeded by a band of yeomen, who closed the procession.

Dr. Coverdale,* who had been the almoner of the deceased queen, performed the service, and preached a "goode and godlie sermonde," in which he assured his audience, that the accustomed offering which was made to the alms-box, was not "don anye thinge to proffytt the deade, but for the poore onyve."

The daughter of Katherine, whose name was Mary, did not long survive her unfortunate parents. The execution of Seymour took place on the 20th of March, 1549, and he then committed her to the care of the duchess of Suffolk. She was soon after restored to that rank of which she had been deprived by her father's attainder, and died the same year.

For upwards of two centuries, the body of Katherine was allowed to rest quietly in the earth, but becoming at length an object of curiosity, in consequence of the publication of a breviat of her bu-

* This active and zealous reformer, was consecrated bishop of Exeter, in 1549, but he was afterwards compelled to vacate his see, and fly to the Continent for refuge during the persecution of queen Mary, by whom he was designed to have been sacrificed. His advanced age prevented his resuming his episcopal functions, when Elizabeth ascended the throne.

rial, a party of ladies, in 1782, directed her coffin to be sought for in Sudeley chapel. It was soon discovered, at a very small distance from the surface; and when opened, the body was found covered with cerecloth, and in very complete preservation. No care was taken to close the apertures made in the lead, so that when the coffin was again exposed, in 1784, the face was entirely decayed. In 1786, the queen's remains were once more disinterred by Dr. Nash.* He found the coffin that contained them, to consist of a sheet of lead, fitted closely to the body, and on the part that covered the breast, was the following inscription: "K. P. here lyethe Katherine, wife to kyng Henry VIII. and the wife of Thomas, lord of Sudeley, high admy— of England, and ynkle to kyng Edward VI. 1548." He examined one of her hands, which was somewhat discoloured, but yet quite perfect, and then respectfully placed the coffin in its original situation. But the ashes of Katherine were not even now suffered to repose in peace. Her grave was again violated with a sacrilegious temerity that had neither the plea of antiquarian research, nor of scientific curiosity, to extenuate the outrage. The body, almost decayed, was taken out of the coffin; the hair, which was long and beautiful, although somewhat discoloured by damp, was cut off; and the next day, a deep grave was prepared near the centre of the chapel, where the mouldering relics were finally deposited.

Dr. Parkhurst, afterwards bishop of Norwich, who was one of her chaplains, wrote for her a Latin epitaph, which Strype has preserved, and which probably was inscribed on her tomb. It has been thus translated:

In this new tomb, the royal Kath'rine lies,
Flower of her sex, renowned great and wise:

* It is a singular circumstance that the remains of the marquis of Northampton, the queen's only brother, should also have been impiously disturbed. He died October 28, 1571, and was buried at the upper end of the choir of the collegiate church of Warwick, where "his body was dug up in the reign of James I. to make room for an ordinary gentlewoman. It was found perfect, with the skin entire, dried to the bones, with rosemary and bays lying in the coffin. All which were so preserved by the dryness of the ground wherein they lay, it being above the arches of that vault, which is under the choir, and in a sandy soil."

A wife, by every nuptial virtue known,
 And faithful partner once of Henry's
 throne;
 To Seymour next her plighted hand she
 yields,
 (Seymour, who Neptune's trident justly
 wields,)
 From him, a beauteous daughter blest her
 arms,
 An infant copy of her parent's charms.
 When seven short days this tender flower had
 bloom'd,
 Heaven, in its wrath, the mother's soul
 resum'd;
 Great Katherine's merit in our grief
 appears,
 While fair Britannia dews her cheek with
 tears;
 Our loyal breasts with rising sighs are
 torn,
 With saints she triumphs, we with mortals
 mourn.

Many original portraits of Katherine are known to exist. One at Lambeth palace, another at Newnham Paddox, a third at Stowe, a fourth at Strawberry-hill, and a fifth in the possession of a clergyman in Norfolk. She had many eulogists among her contemporaries; and her character and talents have always been duly appreciated. In a very scarce tract, by *Ulpian Fulwell*, entitled, "*The Flower of Fame*," 1575, is a curious poem, "in prayse of the renowned ladye Queene Catherin Par." It commences with Fame calling an assembly of renowned women, by order of "*Dame Virtue*." The assembly being formed, *Dame Virtue* decrees, that "one among the rest should bear the chiefest mace," upon which some propose Penelope, Cornelia, &c. but it being answered that they "by Fate in earthly clod were stayde:"

"At last by lot the cryer sayd,
 Where is that noble dame,
 That was the eighth king Henries wife,
 And had K. P. to name."

Queen Elizabeth being present, answers, that her "mortall lyfe had run the fatal race." Upon this the whole troop of *Dame Virtue*, *Dame Pacionce*, *Paleus*, the *Muses*, the *Graces*, &c. &c. break out into "*paynefull playnts*," and "*doleful dollors*," but are comforted by *Dame Virginitie*, who informs them, that Q. K. P. "had yelde her soule unto the heavens, yet left on earth her fame;" and that her name, in books of fame, for ever shall remain: and she finally proposes that they

"Should let queene Katherin Par enjoye
 Fame for her vertuous race,
 And unto queene Elizabeth
 Dame Virtue yelde the mace."

I shall now take leave of Sudeley Castle, and of Katherine Parr; and shall endeavour very soon to give you some account of Hailes Abbey. Adieu.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU would greatly oblige a constant reader of your valuable miscellany, by the insertion of a few remarks on *Od- dy's Immaculate Stereotype* edition of *Hume and Smollett's History of England*, (as the public is informed) now publishing in Numbers.

The external appearance of the work, and respectability of the historians, determined me to subscribe to it, in full expectation of possessing an excellent history of my country, or at the least a tolerable one, from the pompous language on the covers of the numbers; but you may guess my disappointment when I assure you, that in each number, consisting of thirty-two pages, the first and second excepted, I have discovered four, five, and sometimes six, errors, on only reading them over cursorily; besides others which may have escaped my notice. If any of your numerous correspondents can inform me, whether it is possible for so many errors to be committed in the stereotype, or whether it is not rather a name imposed on the public, as I am much inclined to believe, their information would much oblige,

I. A.

	No.	Chap.	Page.	line.
tham, for them	3	2	76	5
equality, for equality	3	2	76	6
borsoulder, for borsholder	3	2	82	31
prompted, for prompted	3	2	88	19
subject, for subjects	3	2	88	32
than, for then	3	2	90	37
Dustan, for Dunstan	4	2	103	23
abosolute, for absolute	4	2	103	31
bishob, for bishop	5	3	144	31
slaughser, for slaughter	6	3	174	35
wos, for was	6Ap.1		188	

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the PRESENT STATE of the COTTON COLONIES.

(Continued from page 117.)

HAVING already ascertained the real state of the colonists, it becomes a matter of moment to determine the causes which have conduced to that condition. There are a variety of them. Those events which have so long deranged the whole world, may be considered as one general class. Besides these, there are particular causes which have more directly promoted the depreciation of colonial produce. The consequences of the protracted war form the first

Class

class. The monopoly by the mother country—the encouragement afforded to foreign cotton—the continued slave-trade by other nations—the favour uniformly shewn to the manufacturer at the expence of the planter—and the imposition of duties on the raw material, compose the second. There may be other minor circumstances that concur in producing the same end; these however are of primary importance, and if obviated, the others will soon avail nothing. It would be useless to trace the various ramifications of the first, as they operate generally; and it is not to be expected that these effects will cease as soon as their influence on one part of the empire is pointed out. The latter, however, is of a different character: their injurious operation is immediately confined to the planters; they may be obviated, if prejudice and folly do not interfere.

1. The monopoly claimed by the mother country is of a two-fold nature, viz. as relating to the supply to the colonies, and to the export of produce from them.

Each part of this monopoly is exacted with unrelenting activity by Great Britain. Every person at all acquainted with West India affairs, is aware that all provisions might be obtained at one half expence from North America, than they are from the United Kingdoms; but, according to the letter of Monopoly Acts, the admission of such a practice would be destructive of British interests. This is to be questioned: indeed, Mr. Jordan, in an excellent tract on this subject, has clearly demonstrated, (as far as such matters are capable of demonstration) that this opinion is completely without foundation. If then the spirit and not the letter of old statutes is to be regarded, (and this is most consonant with common sense,) the restriction would be impolitic and oppressive, and some remedy should be immediately applied. It is not a little singular, that the exclusion of foreigners from a free trade with us, is most rigorously enforced in that instance, in which it is most detrimental to genuine British interests; and that where its partial enforcement would be beneficial, it is altogether neglected. It is scarcely necessary to recal the encouragement afforded to the foreign growers of cotton wool. Of this more hereafter.

The most favourable expression of that can be used in speaking of the principle of monopoly is, that it is a very doubtful one: if it be examined more

narrowly, it will be found far from dubious, and accordingly the best informed politicians, have uniformly discouraged it, except in one or two extraordinary cases, where it is warranted by peculiarly strong circumstances. But on these exceptions, the national objects are of primary importance, and the individual oppression little or nothing.

If the general principle of monopoly be inadmissible with one or two exceptions; if it be proved that the present is not one of the extreme cases, but that public, no less than individual injury, must be the result; if it be farther shewn, that a departure from the general principle will be highly advantageous to the whole empire; then no monopolist, however determined on his object, will venture to oppose the reasoning, however pertinaciously he may persist in the practice. Now all this has been already done.

2. The encouragement afforded to foreigners is the next source of the colonist's misfortunes: by reference to table C. it will be seen, that American and Portuguese cottons, when imported into this country in British shipping, pay no more than that which is produced in our own colonies.

It has been also shewn, that the cotton thus encouraged, is cultivated at an expence much inferior to that of British cotton; and that while foreigners are enjoying every advantage, the British planter is actually sacrificing his capital. Connected with this cause, is another to which humanity, equally with policy, directs the attention of Great Britain. The legislature of this country has, with a propriety that does it eternal honour, abolished the British slave-trade, and continues to adopt regulations subversive of the system still covertly carried on. By this act, its memory is sanctified in the hearts of all good men, and will be an everlasting monument of the omnipotence of truth. But as it now stands, it is imperfect: by it, British property is rendered comparatively less valuable; for foreigners still carry on the trade; so that they are daily and hourly extending the plantations, the quantity of produce is necessarily increasing, and the price is consequently becoming depressed. The British planter being restricted to his original limits, can produce only a certain quantity of cotton, which, at the present low prices, cannot requite him. On the contrary, he must be overwhelmed with all the misery that poverty,

poverty can inflict. The foreigner suffers no loss, for the quantity makes a larger return than compensates for the depreciated price. Besides this, the cultivation of tobacco in Virginia and Maryland, has of late been less an object of attention; and the gangs of negroes formerly engaged in it, have been sent into the southern states, where the American cotton planter, thus reinforced, is enabled to commence his operations with increasing vigour.

3. The encouragement uniformly shewn to the manufacturer, at the expence of the planter, is another cause of the misfortunes of the latter. All applications made for relief by the latter to the Board of Trade have been rejected, because the objects sought, were considered by the former as injurious to his interests. How far this opinion is well founded, will be best enquired into when discussing the most expedient means of relieving the cotton planter.

4. The imposition of duties on the raw material, is the last of these principal causes; the fact is notorious, and the examination of its correctness will best take place when the remedy is proposed.

Means of Relief.—A short sketch of the condition of the cotton planter, and of some of the most prominent causes of that condition, having been given, it becomes necessary to suggest some means of alleviation, lest it should be supposed that the foregoing statement has been made merely for the sake of complaint, without the means, or even the possibility, of remedy. The British cotton grower is not one of those querulous beings, that feel satisfaction in constantly conjuring up schemes of misery for himself, or in detailing evils from which escape is impossible. So far from cherishing a disposition of this kind, he has uniformly anticipated more favourable events; and now that hope is almost banished from his horizon, it cannot surely be improper either for him, or those interested in his success, to detail his misfortunes, and to point those means which seem most conducive of general advantage. That there are means by which this end may be attained, the author of these pages undertakes to prove. How far he may succeed in his attempts, depends ultimately on the decision of the public, to whose judgment he submits, in the just confidence that no unfair bias will occur against his subject.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 204.

The object to which the attention is now to be directed then, is the means of relief which may, and ought to be, afforded to the cotton planters.

The great and crying cause of the present distress under which he labours, is the encouragement, or rather preference, shewn to foreigners, as has been fully proved in the former parts of these observations. It is impossible to reflect on this circumstance without the greatest surprise, whether the colonies are considered integral parts of, or mere dependencies on, the empire. If the former opinion be admitted, (as I think it must) such conduct is inconsistent with every principle of common sense, and common justice: the mere obligations of society require, that the subjects of every state have the first claims on its protection and encouragement. No man would dream of supporting his neighbour's offspring, while his own are perishing for want. The obligations of nations ought to be as binding as those of individuals.

Even those who contend that colonies are to be considered mere dependencies, will readily admit that they certainly are more nearly allied to the parent state, than any foreigners can possibly be. And by a parity of reasoning, they are entitled to more unqualified support and aid.

That they receive neither in the proper degree, is an unquestionable fact. The proofs are to be found in the preceding pages.

It has been of late too much the fashion with a certain class of politicians, to consider the quantity of cotton produced by the British plantations so insignificant as to be unworthy of attention in great political determinations. They forget that this quantity amounts to a third of the whole quantity consumed; they forget that it is always within our power; and above all, they forget their own great public, as well as private, stake, which they expose to certain loss. To have so large a proportion as a third of any staple article in our own territories, is certainly better than having none; for suppose (as in all likelihood will be the case in future times) that the vast continent of America should direct its attention to manufacturing objects; policy, and a fair attention to their native interests, will lead them to monopolize the purchase of their produce for their own manufacturers. In the mean time, the British colonies have been involved in ruin by the cruel neglect of the mother

country! What will then be her resources? She can look to India alone, whence cotton may be exported, but of such a description, and on such terms, as will deprive our manufactures of any chance for competition with foreigners. Such a prospect may be considered as remote and unlikely to be realized, at least at the present day. But even a remote probability should be regarded by the patriotic politician with careful attention; and for that reason the present question should be boldly met, and not avoided like a pestilence.

By forgetting the interests of the colonists, they forget that such a neglect will involve others, sooner or later, in ruin. The revenue now furnished by them, must devolve on the public; while thousands of individuals who now live by their properties in the colonies, would be deprived of the very means of existence.

The most careless observer must be struck with the intimate relation borne by the cotton colonies, to the first springs of public life. Revenue, industry, and private independence, are all involved in its prosperity; and unless this be promoted with zeal and energy, the sure dependence of the manufacturer will be converted into an unstable dependence on foreigners. Industry will be repressed, the revenue diminished by such a multiplicity of drains that it would be impossible to ascertain its precise amount, and the very object of the navigation laws will be defeated by the diminution of our naval resources. This is the point in which the public is interested. Let us turn and contemplate the prospects of those whom it more immediately affects.

The chimeras respecting West Indian wealth, have ceased to influence the dreams of any but the unsledged stripling, who has for the first time quitted his paternal roof, and in the flush of expectation anticipates events which are never to happen. The man who has spent the greater part of his life in the West Indies, knows from fatal experience, that independence is only to be obtained by unwearied exertion. He knows that, after having acquired the means of support, and having returned to spend the evening of his days in his native country, his fond wishes, and indeed reasonable expectations, have been blasted; and that misfortune has accumulated so rapidly, as to overwhelm him with despair. Year after year he has looked forward in

the humble hope of redress from the legislature of his country, for which he has already sacrificed so much. But his hopes are as vain and futile as those of him, who, deluded by the false glare of an *ignis fatuus*, expects to be led into a place of security and comfort. The prospect now blackens, and at an advanced period of life, with a constitution broken by activity and anxiety, this unhappy sufferer will be again exiled to distant countries, where his almost exhausted frame must soon yield an unavailing sacrifice to new efforts. Bereft of a protector, his wife, his orphans, are cast on a pitiless world, without any consolation or even commiseration.

Nor is this an exaggerated picture: too many illustrations of its truth might be detailed.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH to propose for discussion the conduct that ought to be pursued towards the poor; the common opinion is, that too much cannot be done for them. I, on the contrary think, that too little cannot be done for them, and that the wisest course, generally speaking, would be to leave them to themselves, and allow them to overcome the disadvantages of their situation, and to obtain the advantages possessed by their superiors, by their own exertions. Every assistance that is afforded them, is at the expence of their independence, and discourages exertion; upon this principle, I disapprove generally of charitable institutions, whether for the purpose of affording education to the children of the poor, or for any other purpose: my notions may be thought to be unfeeling, and a number of arguments may be brought against them, but I think they are outweighed by the consideration I have mentioned, that whatever assistance is afforded the poor, affects their independence, and discourages exertion. I do not mean that the poor should not be relieved on occasional distress: but poverty is not distress: poverty and distress are quite distinct things; perhaps the opinion I have adopted may appear to be ill-founded, but at present it appears to me to rest on just notions of human nature; at all events, the discussion can do no harm, if you shall think this communication worthy of insertion.

Sept. 8, 1810.

J. S.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your correspondents, who will inform me of a cure for the roup in fowls. I have now several chickens labouring under this disorder, and have not found the usual remedies in any degree effectual. The disease is well known to be contagious, and is indicated chiefly by a difficult and noisy respiration. I have known it continue for near two years, and never have seen any case in which it was fatal, though it is commonly reputed a mortal disorder. In young chickens perhaps it is so; and I have now some, whose growth is apparently stopped by it. As it is one of the valuable distinctions of your publication to circulate intelligence of domestic use, I hope that the insertion of this inquiry will not be contrary to your rules.

A MIDDLESEX FARMER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE respecting the PREFACE to the fourth edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

IN writing the preface to the Encyclopædia Britannica, some mistakes having occurred relative to the writers engaged in the publication, the conductors of that work beg leave to assure their subscribers and the public, that they are wholly unintentional; as it could never be their design to detract, in any way, from the merits of the authors whom they employed. They understand, in particular, from Dr. Kirby, that the article Physiology, attributed by mistake to another gentleman, was written by him. And the following articles, viz. Farriery, Geography, Geology, Materia Medica, Prescriptions, Russia, Amusements of Science, and Spain, were also contributed by him.

N. B. This notice is to be printed separately; and may be had by the subscribers to the Encyclopædia, from the publishers of that work in London and Edinburgh.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THROUGH the whole of the Potteries, a district which extends near ten miles, and comprehends a population of about 50,000 people, asthma is a prevailing disorder.

Strangers usually feel the ill effects of our smokes, and great numbers before the meridian of life, suffer severely from this complaint.

Situated amidst so many asthmatic subjects, I felt a peculiar interest in the

observations of your benevolent correspondent, Verax, on the use of stramonium, and have been waiting in hope of seeing some additional remarks on the best method of preparing and employing it, as well as for fresh instances of its utility.

The remarks of Agricola appear to have originated in the unavailing use of gums, tinctures, extracts, &c. and not in the unsuccessful trial of stramonium. If Agricola had given stramonium a fair trial, he would have been entitled to a candid hearing; but as this does not, from any thing he says, appear to have been the case, his remarks are irrelevant.

Let this root have a fair trial. Experiment ought, and I hope will be, the test by which the asthmatic will decide for themselves. And when B. C.'s letter is answered, I flatter myself that very few asthmatic subjects that peruse your pages, will neglect to make the experiment.

At the same time, Agricola's observations on the connexion between the improvement of general health, and the diminution of asthmatic paroxysms, deserve a marked attention.

I have myself afforded relief in the fit, and prevented for a long time the return of a paroxysm, or any other symptom of the complaint, by the successive use of a medicine which I have for years used in my family, for the gradual improvement of two or three weak constitutions.

The means by which so important a change in the constitution of Agricola was effected, as that which is stated in his letter to have taken place, would be communicated to the public with great advantage; and Agricola will oblige some of your readers, as well as myself, by giving the necessary information through the medium of your useful Magazine.

Henley, Sept. 13, 1810.

Euphrasie.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I WISH to ask a question from some of your intelligent correspondents, who may have a better opportunity of information upon the subject than I have.

It is this: Are there any proofs of the nightingale being a distinct species?

I ask the question from having heard birds singing in the night, which I was told were nightingales, but the notes which I heard seemed so much like those of the day, that I was led to doubt their being a distinct species.

There seemed evidently amongst them the whistling of the thrush, and others which I do not recollect.

On thinking upon the subject since, I remember

remember some years ago keeping a canary bird, which used frequently to sing in the night, (I apprehend at some particular time of the year), and on mentioning the subject to some of my acquaintance, they have given me the same information respecting birds which they have kept.

QUESTOR.

Yorkshire, May 14, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH to put on record in your pages, an anecdote lately communicated to me by a friend, which seems worthy of a place by the side of the great mass of facts now collected, evincing the existence of gratitude in the brute creation. All your readers remember the story of Androcles and the Lion, in Sandford and Merton. That touching relation is probably fabulous. What I am about to mention, if not so romantic, does not less strikingly prove that quadrupeds can have their hatred converted into affection by good offices; and is, besides, indisputably true.

My friend, Mr. B. spent a month last year at the house of a farmer, who had a bull so wild and ferocious, that he was kept constantly chained, except when led to water, &c. at which time he was never suffered to be out of the hands of a trusty person. This animal seemed to have conceived a particular antipathy towards Mr. B. who, being young and daring, had probably at some time irritated him. He never saw him approach the open shed in which he was kept without beginning to bellow most dreadfully, which he continued while the object of his dislike was in view, at the same time tearing up the earth with his horns, and giving every symptom of the utmost aversion. On two occasions while leading to water, he very cunningly watched an opportunity, and endeavoured to make a sudden spring out of the hands of his attendant at Mr. B. who was standing in the yard.

Some of your readers in the north of England, may probably recollect that in the night of the 10th of August, last year, there was a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning. This took place during my friend's sojourn in the country; and though he has often been in tropical storms, he declares that for about ten minutes he never witnessed any thing more awful. The lightning resembled sheets of fire, and each flash was instantly succeeded by a thunder-clap as loud as if a volley of ten thousand cannon had

been discharged. But what most affected him were the pitcous roarings of the poor bull, which, exposed in its open shed to all the fury of the elements, sent forth every instant a yell of terror beyond description hideous. Imagining that it was the lightning which chiefly alarmed the animal, Mr. B. proposed to the men-servants to go and remove it into the barn; but in vain. They were one praying in one corner and another in another, as much terrified as the bull, whose roarings made no impression on them. He then said, "Well then, I will go myself; the poor creature will be tame enough now." He accordingly put on his great coat and went into the yard. The moment he approached the bull, which was lying trembling on its back, and had almost torn its chain through the gristle of its nose in its efforts to get loose, it rose, and by its fawning actions expressed how delighted it was at the sight of any thing human amidst such a scene of horror. Like Roderick Dhu's bull in the Lady of the Lake, when it had been pricked on some scores of miles by the lances of a troop of Highland foragers, its ferocity was gone; and with the utmost quietness it suffered my friend to untie it and lead it into the barn.

The next morning in crossing the farm yard, Mr. B. remarked that his old friend who had regained his shed, no longer saluted him with his accustomed bellow. It struck him that the animal might remember his last night's kindness. He accordingly ventured by degrees to approach it, and found that now so far from shewing any ill-will towards him, it with the utmost gentleness suffered him to scratch its head: and from that very day it became to him as tame as a lamb, suffering him to play all kinds of tricks with it, which no other person about the farm durst venture to attempt; and seeming even to take pleasure in being noticed by him.

I do not remember to have read any more striking instance of gratitude amongst brutes than this: certainly none in which the hatred was so markedly succeeded by affection, and in which the cause of the sudden change was so distinctly obvious. It is the more worthy of notice because we are not accustomed to regard bulls as very sagacious animals. They are doubtless much less so than the dog, horse, or elephant; yet this fact proves that they are at least equally susceptible of gratitude for favours, and have the faculty of memory in as strong a degree.

August 13, 1810.

ZOOPILES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THAT strangers are struck with beauties and defects in a town, to which the inhabitants are insensible, is an old remark, and founded on the very nature of things. We cannot expect that the case-hardened cuticle of the feet of a resident in Birmingham or Liverpool, should feel any torment from the unflagged foot-pavements of those towns; while it is equally certain that this defect is very uncomfortably felt by the tender-skinned feet accustomed to the foot-ways of Leeds or London: and a cockney would doubtless laugh at the retired inhabitant of a Scotch village, who should expatiate on the miseries he endured from the thronged streets and eternal bustle of the metropolis, which to him are a source of pleasure.

One of the great objects of my attention in any place to which I am a stranger, is the management of its police; understanding this term as applicable to all arrangements for the safety and comfort of the inhabitants; and in this view, in the course of a late two months' derustication in your great city, I have been struck in my perambulations through its streets, with defects and desiderata of different kinds, to which, as far as I could judge, many of those who saw them daily, are quite insensible; and which, therefore, it may not be useless to have pointed out by a stranger.

I shall, with your leave, therefore transmit to your widely-circulated miscellany, a letter or two on this subject. The present I shall restrict to the consideration of one great establishment—the British Museum.

This large collection I viewed several years ago, but with feelings rather of disgust than pleasure. I lost the greater part of two or three days in getting admission with the required party, and then was hurried through the rooms in a way that only vexed me, by demonstrating the impossibility of gaining any information from such a cursory view; and I had not another two days to waste in repeating my visit. During my recent abode in town, however, the fame of the new suite of rooms for the reception of the Egyptian sculpture, and of the new regulations, which I was told had removed all the inconvenience formerly complained of, tempted me once more to visit the Museum. I was accompanied by a friend; and having previously fixed the day, we walked three miles through a heavy rain,

reaching Russel-street by eleven o'clock. On asking for admission at the Museum, we were told that parties of fifteen or sixteen, who had previously written down their names, were admitted every half-hour; that the lists were full for eleven, twelve, and half-past twelve; but that we might put down our signatures for one. This, as it seemed unlikely we should gain admission without the sacrifice of an hour or two, we did. Our next consideration was how to beguile the tedious interval. There were no sights to be seen in the immediate neighbourhood; and to sit in the library in mute contemplation of the parties that were to precede us, had nothing very attractive: we had no alternative therefore but to saunter up one street and down another, in the midst of a heavy rain, until the appointed hour. We were admitted at one, without delay, and accompanied by a guide: we entered the first room of the suite, containing the curiosities brought from various barbarous (as we are wont to call them) regions. On these I had no wish to dwell; I had seen similar collections frequently; and after taking a hasty glance, I was passing on to the second room, but was stopped by our conductor, who told me that twenty minutes were allotted to each room, and that it was not permitted to leave the party. I was of course obedient, and occupied the remaining time in listening very particularly to the loud comments of one of the company, a plain decent-looking man, who, having picked up one of the printed pasteboards describing the cases, read it over for the edification of his wife and children. After passing through another room or two, we came into that in which the minerals are placed. Here, thought I, I shall be gratified. I had been studying mineralogy theoretically, and I longed to see a named collection of objects, that I might have some correct idea of the granite, feldspar, &c. &c. about which I had been reading. Accordingly I hastened to case No. 1, and with the aid of the names attached to a few of the specimens, I was gaining some accession of knowledge. I had not, however, looked over this case before our conductor approached me, told me that the time allowed for viewing that room was gone, and that I must accompany the groupe; which, on looking up, I perceived had already passed to the next. It was in vain to expostulate. The conductor was a very civil man, and was merely conforming to his orders. But mortified

tified and disappointed I most certainly was; and finding it utterly impossible to reap any pleasure from such a hasty glance as was permitted us, I amused myself through the remaining rooms by keeping close to my companions, and listening to their exclamations of wonder, and unanswerable queries, to those about them. To make an end of my story, I was glad when the exhibition was over, which, though supported in part with my money, had afforded me much less information and pleasure than many a travelling museum, to which I have gained admission for a shilling. In my way home from London I took Oxford; and there the Ashmolean Museum, though not containing one-tenth part of the objects which adorn the British, afforded me infinitely greater gratification and advantage; and for this plain reason: that I was suffered to walk about the room as long as I liked; that every object had a ticket with its name affixed; and that I was permitted to direct my exclusive attention to that department which most interested me.

The above plain statement proves, I think, that three grand defects attend the present arrangements of the British Museum, which might, and certainly in a public institution, supported by the nation, ought to be remedied. 1st. The difficulty and loss of time in gaining admission. This, to those to whom time is valuable, to men of business, and to strangers passing through London, is a great evil. Except to those who reside in the immediate neighbourhood of the Museum, a whole morning must be wasted in order to spend two hours in viewing it. 2nd. The want of names, vulgar and scientific, attached to the objects. These names are, in a few instances, given, and but in a few. Could there be any thing difficult or impracticable in extending them to all. What are the scientific men connected with the Museum paid for, if they cannot ascertain the names of every thing in it, natural and artificial; and where would be the difficulty of printing their names in legible type, and affixing them to every article? 3d. The limited time for viewing the collection, and the restraint imposed upon spectators as to what they shall direct their attention to. This is the greatest evil of the whole: of what use is such an institution, if it cannot be made subservient to the studies of those who have access to it? But what advantage can the antiquarian, the mineralogist, the ornithologist, or the conchologist, derive from a twenty-minutes interrupted glance at some

thousands of objects? I shall be told that persons properly introduced, may have access to the Museum at other times. But, how many humble students of Nature are there that never can be so introduced! Is it supposed that no man studies nature or art, without having some great acquaintance to perform this service for him? Nothing could be more ridiculous or contrary to truth, than such a supposition. Besides, not even the trouble which this requires to those who have the means, should be necessary to obtain access to an institution, to which every man who pays taxes contributes. On the present establishment of the British Museum, I have no hesitation in asserting that the comparatively small, but respectable, collection of the ingenious Mr. Bullock, of Liverpool, to which every man may have free and unrestrained admission for his shilling, is infinitely more adapted to the furtherance of science, and vastly more productive of amusement and gratification.

But now to the remedy for these defects: and this is very simple, obvious, and unobjectionable. Let every decently-dressed male and female above the age of twelve, have free entrance into the Museum, at seasonable hours; and unrestrained access, for an unlimited time, to any part of the collection. Let all the objects be in glass cases, and ticketed with their names common and scientific. Let there be stationed in every room a person, whose sole business it shall be to see that nothing is improperly meddled with or taken away. It is not necessary that these inspectors should know any thing about the collection. If they have eyes it will be sufficient; and ten or twelve respectable old men might be found to sit a few hours daily in the Museum, for half the sum that is now spent in the salaries of guides. A decisive argument in favour of this arrangement, is, that it has been tried in a similar instance, and found perfectly to answer. The French Museums are all upon this plan; and no difficulties attend admission to them, or the inspection of what they contain. Surely the people of England have a right to expect, that their access to a collection to which they have paid for and support, should not be clogged with difficulties which the French do not experience in surveying the treasures which their Emperor has stolen. I can see no even plausible objection to my proposal but this: that so large a concourse of visitors would be drawn by such easy terms

terms of admission, as would be productive of inconveniences that no regulations could obviate. But this will be deemed of small weight by those who reflect how soon public curiosity is satiated: how small a number used daily to attend the Leverian Museum, a collection more suited to the popular taste than even the British, and to which the money price of admission was extremely trifling; and how few comparatively ever

think of visiting such a place. In truth, I should run no risk in wagering twenty to one, that however large the crowd might be the first week, in three months there would not be 100 persons attend daily. Some minor and subordinate arrangements suggest themselves to me; but they are so obvious that I will not waste your readers' time in stating them.

INQUILINUS.

August 14, 1810.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of PRINCE EUGENE, of SAVOY; WRITTEN by HIMSELF.

(Continued from No. 202, p. 42.)

[1708 continued.]

AS I was sure that Marlborough could make no arrangements but what were excellent, I went the day after the battle of Oudenarde to see my mother at Brussels. What tears of affection did she shed on beholding me again with some addition of glory! I told her however, that Marlborough's portion seemed greater than mine, as at Hochstett. The joy of revenge had some share in that occasioned by our victory. She was glad to see the king humbled who had left her for another woman in his youth, and exiled her in his old age. It is remarkable that in her's she married the duke d'Ursel, without assuming his name. Nobody knew this: it could not have been a match of conscience or convenience, but probably of *ennui* and idleness.

The fifteen days which I thus passed with her, were the most agreeable of my life. I parted from her with the more pain, as it was probable that we should not see each other again. On the last day of my visit the troops from the Moselle arrived. We were then as strong as the French. I sent eight battalions to reinforce Marlborough's corps, which covered Flanders. I left the rest to cover Brussels, and rejoined him at the camp of Elchin. He, Ouverkerke, and myself, agreed upon sending a strong detachment to lay waste Artois and Picardy, and thus compel Vendome to leave his camp. Vendome, who guessed our intention, remained immovable. I proposed the siege of Lisle: the deputies of the states-general thought fit to be of a different opinion: Marlborough was with me, and they were obliged to hold

their tongues. The siege was committed to me, while Marlborough was to cover it against the army of the duke of Burgundy. The latter with 60,000 men encamped near Pont des Pierres; and I, with 40,000, after investing the city, took up my head-quarters at the abbey of Loos, on the 13th of August. The brave and skilful Boufflers, with a garrison of sixteen battalions, and four regiments of dragoons, cut out plenty of work for me. The job, so far from being easy, was a dangerous one; for Mons was not in our possession. My first attack on fort Catelen was repulsed; the works undertaken the same day to drain a large pond which was in my way, also failed. I ordered epaulements to be made, for the fire of the place annoyed us to such a degree that a cannon-ball carried off the head of the valet of the prince of Orange, at the moment when he was putting on his master's shirt. It may easily be supposed that he was obliged to take another, and to remove his quarters. I opened the trenches, and on the 23d the besieged made a sortie, when lieutenant-general Betendorff, who commanded there, was taken prisoner: Boufflers treated him exceedingly well. The festival of St. Louis, which he celebrated with three general discharges of all his artillery, cost us some men. In the night between the 26th and 27th the besieged made a terrible sortie; I gained the post of the mill of St. Andrew; Boufflers retook it; and I there lost 600 men.

Marlborough sent me word that Berwick having reinforced the duke of Burgundy, the army, now 120,000 strong, was marching to the relief of Lisle. The deputies of the states-general, always interfering in every thing, and always dying of fear, asked me for a reinforcement for him. I went to his camp to offer

offer him one: he said, "Let us go together, and reconnoitre the ground between the Deule and the Marck." After we had examined it, he said, "I have no occasion for one, I shall only move my camp nearer to your's." Vendome proposed not to lose a day, but instantly attack the army of observation, and the besieging force. "I cannot," said the duke of Burgundy, "I have sent a courier to my grandfather to enquire his pleasure." Conferences were held at Versailles, and the king sent his booby Chamillard to his grandson's camp; he went up with him into the steeple of the village of Sedin, to view our two armies, and he decided against giving us battle.

I cannot conceive how Vendome could forbear running mad; another, with less zeal, would have sent every thing to the devil; and he, a better grandson of a king of France than the other, took the trouble the day before, to go so close to Marlborough's position to reconnoitre, that he was grazed by a cannon-ball. I had returned to Marlborough's camp to be his volunteer, if he had been attacked.

But (while I think of it) a Chamillard, that is, in one word, a young prince of no character, and an old king who had lost his, were quite sufficient to fill Vendome's heart with rage. He was obliged by them to retreat, as if he had been beaten. I continued the siege, sure of not being interrupted, and took the redoubt of the gate of Flanders, and some others; but after three hour's fighting for one of the most essential, I was driven back and pursued to my trenches. I scarcely stirred from them, having the king of Poland and all my young princes at my side, for it was necessary to set an example and to give orders. I ordered two assaults to facilitate the taking of the covered way; always repulsed, but a horrible carnage. Five thousand English sent me by Marlborough to repair my losses, performed wonders, but were thrown into disorder. We heard the cry of *Vive le Roi et Boufflers!* I said a few words in English to those brave fellows who rallied round me; I led them back into the fire; but a ball below the left eye knocked me down senseless. Every body thought me dead, and so did I too. They found a dung-cart, in which I was conveyed to my quarters; first my life, and then my sight, was despaired of. I recovered both. The ball had struck me obliquely. Here was another unsuccessful attack; out of 5000

men not 1500 returned, and 1200 workmen were there killed.

Being prevented for some time by my wound from interfering in any thing, I left the command of the siege to Marlborough, who delivered his to Oуверкерke. He effected a lodgment in a *tenaillon* on the left, but a mine baffled the assault and the assailants. Marlborough countermined some of them, and took all possible pains to spare me trouble on my return. He obliged to eat in public in order to cheer my army, and returned to his own.

The Chevalier de Luxembourg deceived me by introducing ammunition, of which the besieged were in great want; and a captain, named Dubois, deceived me by swimming with a note from Boufflers to the duke of Burgundy, informing him, that though the trenches had been opened forty days, I was not yet completely master of any of the works. "Nevertheless, Monseigneur," added he, "I cannot hold out beyond the 15th or 20th of October."

I was in want of powder. A single letter from Marlborough to his friend, Queen Anne, occasioned a quantity to be sent me, with fourteen battalions, by the fleet of vice-admiral Byng, who landed them at Ostend. Every body is acquainted with the stupidity of Lamotte, who not only suffered this convoy to reach me, but got a sound drubbing for his whole corps that was intended to prevent it. Being completely recovered from my wound, I was night and day at the works, which Boufflers, also present every where, was incessantly interrupting or annoying.

I bethought me of a stratagem to give frequent alarms for several nights, at a half moon, with a view to attack it afterwards in open day, being persuaded that the wearied soldiers would take that time for repose. This scheme succeeded. I ordered an assault upon a salient angle, and that succeeded. I directed the covered way to be attacked, and again succeeded. I thence made a breach in the curtain, and enlarged another in a bastion; and when I was at length working at the descent of the ditch, the marshal, who had every day invented some new artifice, sometimes tin-boxes, at others earthen pots filled with grenades, and done all that valour and science could suggest, offered to capitulate on the 22d of September: without mentioning any conditions, I promised to sign such as he should propose to me. "This, M.
le

le Marechal," so I wrote to him, "is to show you my perfect regard for your person, and I am sure that a brave man like you will not abuse it. I congratulate you on your excellent defence."

My council of war, which I summoned out of politeness, objected to the article that the citadel should not be attacked on the side next the town. I yielded, having my plan in my head, and wrote to Boufflers: "Certain reasons, M. le Marechal, prevent me from signing this article, but I give you my word of honour to observe it. I hope in six weeks to give you fresh proofs of my admiration." Boufflers retired into the citadel, and I entered the city with Marlborough, the king of Poland, the landgrave of Hesse, &c. In the morning we went to church, and at night to the play, and all the business of the capitulation being finished on the 29th of October, I the same day ordered the trenches to be opened before the citadel.

Before I proceed to this siege, I ought to relate a circumstance that happened to me during that of the city. A clerk of the post-office wrote to the secretary of general Dopf, desiring him to deliver to me two letters, one from the Hague, and the other I know not whence. I opened the latter, and found nothing but a greasy paper. Persuaded, as I still am, that it was a mistake, or something of no consequence, which I might perhaps have been able to read had I taken the trouble to hold the paper to the fire, I threw it away. Somebody picked it up, and it was said that a dog about whose neck it was tied, died poisoned in the space of twenty-four hours. What makes me think this untrue, is, that at Versailles they were too generous, and at Vienna too religious, for such a trick.

The ninth day the besieged made a vigorous sortie. The Prince of Brunswick, who repulsed it, received a wound from a musket-ball in the head. The eleventh, a still more vigorous sortie of the Chevalier de Luxembourg, who drove my troops from the branches of the trenches, and made us fall back to St. Catherine's. An excellent officer of my staff had his head shot off by a cannon-ball by my side. The enemy lost a great number of men before he returned to the citadel. I caused every thing to be repaired.

I was now suddenly obliged to abandon the siege, leaving the direction of it to prince Alexander of Wurtemberg. The elector of Bavaria was engaged in

that of Brussels. Marlborough and I made him raise it after a pretty battle, and some excellent well-combined manœuvres, of which he had all the honor, for I could not pass the Scheldt where I wanted. The elector of Bavaria was somewhat ashamed. The French princes would have been so too, had not their joy on returning to Versailles prevented them.

I went back to the siege; but what a change! The marshal had taken advantage of my absence to drive the besiegers from the first covered way, of which I had left them in possession. After regaining it, as well as the other posts that had been abandoned, I wrote as follows to the brave Boufflers: "The French army has retired, M. le Marechal, toward Tournay, the elector of Bavaria to Namur, and the princes to their courts. Spare yourself and your brave garrison; I will again sign whatever you please." His answer was: "There is yet no occasion to be in a hurry. Permit me to defend myself as long as I can. I have still enough left to do to render myself more worthy of the esteem of the man whom I respect above all others." I gave orders for the assault of the second covered way. The king of France apparently anticipated this, for he wrote to the marshal to surrender. Notwithstanding his repugnance to such a step, he was on the point of obeying, when, in a note which the duke of Burgundy had subjoined to the king's letter, he read: "I know from a certain quarter, that they want to make you a prisoner of war." I know not where he picked up this information; but that prince, respectable as he was in peace, could neither say nor do any but foolish things in war. This note however produced some impression for a moment. Generals, soldiers, and all, swore rather to perish in the breach. Boufflers wept for joy, as I have been told; and when on the point of embracing this alternative, he recollected my note, which got the better of the duke of Burgundy's; and after the trenches had been opened four months before the city and citadel, he sent me on the 8th of December, all the articles that he wished me to sign, which I did without any restriction. I went very soon with the prince of Orange to pay him a visit, and in truth to do homage to his merit. I cordially embraced him, and accepted an invitation to supper; "on condition," said I, "that it be that of a famished citadel, to see what you

may eat without an express order from the king." Roasted horse-flesh was set before us; the epicures in my suite were far from relishing the joke, but were quickly consoled by the arrival of provisions from the city, on which we made an excellent repast.

The following day I gave him as good a dinner as I could, at my abbey, where he paid me a visit. We were very merry and communicative. We talked of war, politics, and Louis XIV. On the latter subject I was highly amused with the flatteries of the states-general, who thinking themselves very cunning, were in hopes by these means to dispose him to peace, of which they were ardently desirous. I durst not be alone a moment with the marshal, lest idle stories should be circulated respecting us; and one or the other might appear suspicious to our courts, where people are always sure to have good friends, who are never asleep. After manifesting my consideration for the illustrious vanquished, whenever we were together at the play, and when we went abroad in the streets, where I observed that he was universally adored, I caused him and his brave garrison to be conducted to Douay, with a large escort and all possible honors.

After retaking Ghent and Bruges, Marlborough and I put our troops in winter-quarters, and went for a month to Brussels; but my mother was no longer there.

1709.—January 9th, we set out for the Hague. It was nothing but a series of honours and festivities; presents for Marlborough, and fire-works for me. But I prevented a magnificent exhibition, by requesting the states-general to give the money it was to have cost to their brave soldiers, whom I had caused to be crippled; and the 20th of January I set off for Vienna, to report and ask for farther orders.

I was directed to make peace, if the enemy would comply with all my demands. I returned on the 8th of April to the Hague, where I found the plenipotentiaries of the king of France. Lamine, a winter more severe than had ever been known, want of men and money, made him wish for peace; but the vanquished forget that they are such, as soon as they enter upon negotiation. They mistake obstinacy for firmness, and at last get more soundly beaten than before.

One hundred thousand men were again under Marlborough's command and mine

in the Low Countries; and the same number under that of Villars. "I am going," said he to the king on taking leave, "to drive your enemies so far, that they shall not again see the banks of the Scheldt; and by a battle on my arrival, to regain all that has been taken from your majesty."

Without wishing to avoid one, for he was morally and physically brave, he took an extremely advantageous position; this was one of his great talents; he wanted very little to be a perfect warrior. With reinforcements, which poured in to us on all sides, we were stronger than he, but there was no possibility of attacking him where he was. To oblige him to quit his position, we resolved to besiege Tournay. The trenches were opened on the 7th of July, the white flag was hoisted on the 28th, and on the 21st of August, after the most terrible subterraneous war that I ever witnessed, (for in twenty-six days, the besieged sprung thirty-eight mines,) the citadel surrendered. Villars never stirred. "Let us go and take Mons," said I to Marlborough; "perhaps this devil of a fellow will tire of being so prudent." Madame de Maintenon did not give him credit for so much prudence as he possessed, though she was very fond of him; for she permitted Louis XIV. to send marshal Boufflers to assist him. Certain enemies of Villars, at Versailles, hoped to give him disgust; but I have already proved, that brave men agree together, and love and esteem each other. The two marshals would gladly have saved Mons without risking a battle; we stood upon ceremony to know which party should oblige the other to give it. As soon as our troops from Tournay had arrived: "Let us lose no time," said I; "and in spite of 120,000 men, woods, hedges, villages, holes, triple entrenchments, a hundred pieces of cannon and *abattis*, let us put an end to the war in one day."

The deputies of Holland, and some faint-hearted generals, objected, remonstrated, and tired me. It was of no use to tell them that the excellent veteran French soldiers were killed in the six or seven battles which Marlborough and I had gained; and though I well knew that young ones are formed but too expeditiously, an advantage in which they are superior to all other nations, we determined upon the battle of Malplaquet. The 11th of September a thick fog concealed our dispositions from the mar-

shals;

shals; we dispelled it at eight in the morning, by a general discharge of all our artillery. This military music was succeeded by that of hautboys, drums, fifes, and trumpets, with which I treated both armies. We then saw Villars proceeding through all the ranks. As the French can never hear enough of their king; "My friends," said he to them, as I have been told, "the king commands me to fight: are you not very glad of it?" He was answered with shouts of, *Vive le Roi et M. de Villars!* I attacked the wood of Sars without shouting. I rallied the English guards, who, at the beginning, were scattered; some from too much courage, and others from a contrary reason: my German battalions supported them. We had nevertheless been overwhelmed, had not the duke of Argyle, who boldly climbed the parapet of the entrenchment, made me master of the wood. All this procured me a ball behind the ear; and on account of the quantity of blood which I lost, all those about me advised me to have the wound dressed. "If I am beaten," I replied, "it will not be worth while; and if the French are, I shall have plenty of time for that." What could I have done better than to seek death, after all the responsibility which I had again taken upon myself on this occasion? I beg pardon for this digression and personality; but one cannot help being a man. To endeavour to repair faults committed, is, I acknowledge, more noble; but to survive one's glory is dreadful. My business on the right going on well, I wished to decide that of the duke on the left, which proceeded but slowly. To no purpose the prince of Orange had planted a standard on the third entrenchment; almost the whole Dutch corps was extended on the ground, killed or wounded. For six hours Marlborough was engaged with the centre and the left, without any decisive advantage. My cavalry, which I sent to his succour, was overthrown on the way by the king's household troops, who were in their turn routed by a battery which took them in flank. At length Marlborough had gained ground without me; so that it was easy for me to turn the centre of the enemy's army which had been left unsupported in consequence of the defeat of the wings. Boufflers rendered the same service to Villars as I did to Marlborough, and when he beheld him fall from his horse, dangerously wounded below the knee, and the victory snatched from them, he thought of

nothing but how to make the best retreat in the best possible order. I think it is not too much to estimate the loss of both armies at 40,000 men: those who were not killed, had died of fatigue. I gave some rest to the remains of my troops, buried all I could, and then marched to Mons.

There were but 5,000 men in that place. I opened the trenches on the 25th of September, and on the 22d of October, being on the point of assaulting the horn-work of Bertamont, Grimaldi capitulated. Our troops went into winter quarters; and I, being obliged to post about without intermission, proceeded with Marlborough to the Hague, to coax the states-general, who were ready to abandon our cause. I advised them to say at the conferences of Gertruidenberg, that they would not hear of peace unless it were general. I was sure of queen Anne, because I was sure of Marlborough; he seconded me admirably. I went to report to the emperor. I submitted to him a sketch of the state of Europe, of which I could see that his cabinet had not the least idea. I stated the inclination which I observed in several powers to forsake us. At a distance from danger, people are courageous. I was told that I should make a glorious campaign. I replied, that I had lost more men than could be given me; but yet I would try what I could do.

1711.—Joseph I. was attacked with the small-pox. There were no good physicians at Vienna. They sent to Lintz for one. The pustules came out in such abundance, that I thought him out of danger. On setting out for the Low Countries, I wanted to take leave of him; he sent me word that I had but too much exposed my life for him already, and that he wanted it elsewhere than for the small-pox. I insisted no farther, and set off on the 16th of April. Three days afterwards I was informed of his death, occasioned by the ignorance of the faculty of Upper and Lower Austria, who disputed all night about the means of relieving an inflammation of the bowels, with which the emperor was afflicted. I sincerely regretted this prince, aged thirty-three; the first since Charles V. who possessed genius, and was not superstitious; and I determined to serve him even after his death. I hurried to almost all the electors to dispose them to ensure the imperial crown to his brother, and then went to solicit the Dutch

Dutch to continue their credit in money and friendship to Charles II. king of Spain, who became the emperor Charles VI.

The protestants did not fail to publish that the court of Rome, which had suffered some humiliations from Joseph I. had bribed his physicians; but no credit should be given to defamatory libels, and to the authors of private anecdotes, as they are called. It has long been the fashion to assert that great personages die of poison.

Tallard, more dangerous in peace than in war, whom I would not have left prisoner in England could I have suspected that he would there acquire any influence, enabled the Tories to triumph, and crush the Whigs. His assiduous attention to Mrs. Marsham, the queen's new favourite instead of the duchess of Marlborough, his insinuating manners, and his presents of Burgundy and Champagne to Right Honorable members of parliament, who were *amateurs* of those wines, changed the aspect of European affairs.

Marlborough was playing his last game in the Low Countries. He found means to finish his military career there with glory; he forced the French lines behind the Senzée, and took the city of Bouchain.

On the disgrace of the duchess, a thousand faults were discovered in him. His pride was denominated insolence, and his rather too great economy was branded with the name of peculation and extortion. His friends, as may be supposed, behaved like friends; and that is saying sufficient. He was recalled: to me this was a thunderbolt. The French assembled on the Rhine; I sent Vehlen with a strong detachment from the Low Countries, and leaving the Hague on the 19th of July, I collected as expeditiously as possible, all the troops I could at Frankfurt, and took so good a position in a camp near Mühlberg, as to cause to be held, and to cover the election to the imperial crown, which would have been lost had I received a check. The French durst not disturb it; this was for me a campaign of prudence rather than of glory.

Queen Anne threw off all restraint. She had given an unfavourable reception to the Dutch ambassador, and had forbidden Gallas, the imperial minister, her court; assigning as a reason certain expressions which he had employed respecting her. Charles VI. ordered me to make amends for the awkwardness of

Gallas, if he had been guilty of any, and to regain the court of St. James's.

Had I acted, as my good cousin Victor Amedæus would have done in my place, I should have cried out against Marlborough still more loudly than his enemies, and have refused to see him. But from policy itself, persons of narrow minds ought to counterfeit feeling. Their designs are too easily seen through. They are despised and miss their object. Gratitude, esteem, the partnership in so many military operations, and pity for a person in disgrace, caused me to throw myself with emotion into Marlborough's arms. Besides, on such occasions, the heart proves victorious. The people, who followed me every where from the moment I set foot in London, perceived it, and liked me the better for this: while the Opposition, and the honest part of the court, esteemed me the more. In one way or other, all was over for Austria. I coaxed the people in power a good deal. I made presents; for buying is very common in England. I offered to procure the recall of Gallas. I delivered a memorial on this subject, and requested the queen to take other bases at the congress of Utrecht, where her plenipotentiaries already were, that the emperor might be enabled to send his thither. I received so vague a reply, that had the court of Vienna believed me, they would not have reckoned at all upon the feeble succour of the duke of Ormond, who set out to command the English, as successor to the duke of Marlborough, and I should not have lost the battle of Denain. This happened in the following manner: Notwithstanding my distinguished reception from the queen, who, at my departure, presented me with her portrait, I went and told the states-general that we had now nobody on whom we could rely but themselves; and passing through Utrecht to make my observations, I found the tone of the French so altered, so elevated, that I was more certain than ever of the truth of what I had announced. On my arrival at the abbey of Anchin, where I assembled my army, amounting to upwards of 100,000 men, Ormond came and made me the fairest promises, and had the goodness to consent to my passing the Scheldt below Bouchain. But after feigning to agree to the siege of Quesnoi, he first strove to dissuade me from that step, and then, without reserve, refused to concur in it. I said to him: "Well sir, I will do without your eighteen thousand

and men." "I will lead them," said he, "to take possession of Dunkirk, which the French are to deliver to me." "I congratulate the two nations," replied I, "on this operation, which will confer as much honour on the one as on the other. Adieu, sir." He ordered all the troops in the pay of England to follow him. Very few obeyed. I had foreseen the stroke, and had made sure of the prince of Anhalt, and the prince of Hesse Cassel.

July the 30th I took Quesnoi. I gave the direction of the siege of Landrecy to the prince of Anhalt, and entered the lines which I had directed to be formed between Marchiennes and Denain. The Dutch had collected large stores of ammunition and provisions at Marchiennes. In vain I represented to them that they would be better at Quesnoi, only three leagues from Landrecy, and only ten from us; the economy of these gentlemen opposed the change. This made me say peevishly, and as I have been told, with an oath, one day when Alexander's conquests were the subject of conversation, "He had no Dutch deputies with his army." I ordered twenty of their battalions, and ten squadrons under the command of the earl of Albemarle, to enter the lines, and approached Quesnoi with the main body of my army, to watch the motions of Villars. During all these shuffling tricks, of which I foresaw that I should be the dupe, and which Louis XIV. knew nothing of, I made him tremble upon his throne. At a very small distance from Versailles, one of my partisans carried off Berenghen, under the idea that it was the dauphin; others pillaged Champagne and Lorraine. Growenstein, with two thousand horse, levied contributions all over the country, spreading dismay, and declaring that I was at his heels with my army. It was then that he is reported to have said: "If Landrecy is taken, I will put myself at the head of my nobility, and perish rather than see my kingdom lost." Would he have done so? I cannot tell. He wanted once to leave the trench, but was dissuaded. Henry IV. was formerly advised the contrary: he made the sign of the cross, and remained where he was.

Villars thinking himself not strong enough to attack me, as I had hoped he would, attempted the deliverance of Denain in another way. I have mentioned my vexation respecting the magazines at Marchiennes, upon which de-

pendent the continuation of the siege. Two leagues of ground were too much for the Dutch corps. Had it not been for the defection of the English, they might have been defended. The following circumstance demonstrated the talents of Villars, and a kind of fault with which I had to reproach myself: To conceal a movement made on his left toward the Scheldt with the greatest possible secrecy and celerity, he with his right drew my attention to Landrecy, as if he designed to attack the lines of countervallation. All at once he drew back his right towards his left, which during the night had easily formed bridges, as the Scheldt is not wide at this place. These two wings united, advanced unknown to the earl of Albemarle, who attempted with his cavalry, but in vain, to fight what had passed. He relied upon me, but I reckoned upon him. On the first firing of his artillery, I marched to his succour, with a strong detachment of dragoons, at full trot, intending to make them dismount, if necessary, and followed by my infantry, which came up at a quick pace. The cowardice of the Dutch rendered my efforts unavailing. Had they but maintained themselves half an hour in the post of Denain, I had been in time. So I had calculated, supposing matters at the worst, had I even been deceived by the manœuvre of Villars.

I found only eight hundred men, and three or four generals drowned in the Scheldt; and all those who had been surprised in the entrenchments, killed without making any defence. Albemarle, and all the princes and generals in the Dutch service, were taken prisoners, while endeavouring to rally their troops. The conduct of the former was represented in very black colors to the states-general. I wrote to Heinsius the pensionary: "It would be my province, sir, to throw the faults or the disasters of that day on the earl of Albemarle, if I had a single reproach to make him. He behaved like a man of honor, but I defy the ablest general to extricate himself when his troops, after a vile discharge, ignominiously run away. Your obstinacy in leaving your magazines at Marchiennes, is the cause of all this. Assure their high mightinesses of the truth of what I write you, of my dissatisfaction and profound mortification."

I was obliged to raise the siege of Landrecy, and to approach Mons, for the

the purpose of subsisting my army; so that I could not prevent Villars from retaking Douay, Quesnoi, and Bouchain.

I often examine myself with the utmost possible strictness. It appears to me, that if I had placed twenty battalions more in the lines, which would have been necessary to defend them, Villars, who was stronger than I, would then have beaten me. Out of the lines, posted as I was, I provided for every contingency. Could I expect that an hour at the utmost, more or less, would be decisive of my glory, of the war, and of the salvation of France? The artillery of the lines, which were thickly planted with it, ought alone to have given me time to come up. Instead of being well served, it was abandoned in as cowardly a manner as the entrenchments. The two faults which I committed were, not dis-

regarding the remonstrances of the deputies respecting Marchiennes, and confiding a post of such importance to their troops, the flower of which had perished at Malplaquet.

It may easily be supposed, that I was the subject of criticism at Vienna, London, and the Hague, and of songs at Paris. Here is one which I thought pretty, because it gives my history in very few words:

Eugene, op'ning the campaign,
Swore with air most furious,
He'd march straightway to Champagne,
To swig our wines so curious.
The Dutchman for this journey gay
His cheese to Marchienne sent away;
But Villars, fir'd with glory, cried:
"Faith, where you are you'd better bide;
Scheldt's muddy water is, I think,
Quite good enough for you to drink."

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"Sir Thomas Overbury his Wife; with Additions of New Characters, and many other Witty Conceits, never before printed." *The sixteenth Impression. London, 1623, 16mo.*

Of this work the characters form the principal portion. The following are among the best and most interesting:

"A COURTIER,

"To all mens thinking, is a man, and to most men the finest: all things else are defined by the understanding, but this by the senses; but his surest mark is, that he is to be found only about princes. He smels, and putteth away much of his judgement about the situation of his clothes. He knows no man that is not generally known. His wit, like the margold, openeth with the sun, and therefore he riseth not before ten of the clock. He puts more confidence in his words than meaning, and more in his pronunciation than his words. Occasion is his Cupid, and he hath but one receipt of making love. He followes nothing but inconstancie, admires nothing but beauty, honors nothing but fortune. Loves nothing. The sustenance of his discourse is newes, and his censure, like a shot, depends upon the charging. He is not, if

he be out of court; but, fish-like, breaths destruction, if out of his element. Neither his motion or aspect, are regular, but he moves by the upper spheares, and is the reflection of higher substances.

"If you find him not here, you shall in Paul's, with a picke-tooth in his hat, a cape-cloak, and a long stocking."

"A PEDANT.

"Hee treades in a rule; and one hand scannes verses, and the other holds his scepter. Hee dares not thinke a thought, that the nominative case governs not the verb; and he never had meaning in his life, for he travelled only for words. His ambition is criticisme, and his example Tully. Hee values phrases, and elects them by the sound, and the eight parts of speech are his servants. To bee briefe, he is a heteroclite, for he wants the plural number, having onely the single quality of words."

"A PURITANE

"Is a diseased piece of apocrypha: bind him to the bible, and he corrupts the whole text: ignorance and fat feed are his founders; his nurse, railing, rabbies, and round breeches; his life is but

but a borrowed blast of wind; for, between two religions, as between two doers, he is ever whistling. Truly whose child he is, is yet unknowne; for willingly his faith allowes no father: onely thus far his pedigree is found. Bragger and he flourish about a time first; his fiery zeale keeps him continually costive, which withers him into his own translation, and till he eat a schooleman he is hide-bound; he ever prays against non-residents, but is himself the greatest discontinuer, for he never keeps neere his text: any thing that the law allowes, but marriage and March beere, hee murmurs at; what it disallows and holds dangerous, makes him a discipline. Where the gate stands open, hee is ever seeking a stile; and where his learning ought to climb, he creeps through: give him advice, you run into traditions; and urge a modest course, he cries out counsels. His greatest care is to contemn obedience, his last care to serve God handsomely and cleanly. Hee is now become so crosse a kind of teaching, that should the church enjoyne clean shirts, hee were lowsie: more sense than single praiers is not his; nor more in those, than still the same petitions: from which he either feares a learned faith, or doubts God understands not at first hearing. Shew him a ring, he runs back like a beare; and hates square dealing as allied to caps: a paire of organs blow him out oth' parish, and are the only glister-pipes to coole him. Where the meat is best, there he confutes most, for his arguing is but the efficacy of his eating: good bits he holds breed good positions, and the pope he best concludes against in plum-broth. Hee is often drunke, but not as we are, temporally; nor can his sleepe then cure him, for the fumes of his ambition make his very soule reele, and that small beere that should ally him (silence) keeps him more surfeited, and makes his heat break out in private houses: women and lawyers are his best disciples; the one, next fruit, longs for forbidden doctrine; the other to maintaine forbidden titles, both which he sows amongst them. Honest he dares not be, for that loves order; yet if he can bee brought to ceremony, and made but master of it, he is converted."

"A FAIRE AND HAPPY MILK-MAID,

"Is a country wench, that is so farre from making her selfe beautifull by art, that one looke of hers is able to put all face-physicke out of countenance. She knowes a faire looke is but a dumb orator

to commend vertue, therefore minds it not. All her excellencies stand in her so silently, as if they had stolne upon her without her knowledge. The lining of her apparell (which is herselfe) is farre better than outsides of tisew; for though she be not arrayed in the spoile of the silke-worme, shee is deckt in innocency, a far better wearing. She doth not, with lying long abed, spoile both her complexion and conditions; nature hath taught her, too immoderate sleep is rust to the soule: she rises therefore with chaunticleare, her dames cock, and at night makes the lamb her corsew. In milking a cow, and straining the teats through her fingers, it seemes that so sweet a milk-presse makes the milk the whiter or sweeter; for never came almond glove or aromatique oyntment of her palme to taint it. The golden eares of corne fall and kisse her feet when she reapes them, as if they wisht to be bound and led prisoners by the same hand that fell'd them. Her breath is her own, which scents all the yearelong of June, like a new-made haycock. She makes her hand hard with labour, and her heart soft with pity: and when winters evenings fall early (sitting at her merry wheele) she sings a defiance to the giddy wheel of fortune. She doth all things with so sweet a grace, it seems ignorance will not suffer her to doe ill, being her mind is to doe well. She bestowes her yeares wages at next faire; and in chusing her garments, counts no bravery i'th' world like decency. The garden and bee-hive are all her physick and chyrurgery, and she lives the longer for't. She dares goe alone, and unfold sheepe i'th' night, and feares no manner of ill, because she meanes none: yet to say truth, she is never alone, for she is still accompanied with old songs, honest thoughts, and prayers, but short ones; yet they have their efficacy, in that they are not pauled with insuing idle cogitations. Lastly her dreames are so chaste, that shee dare tell them; only a Fridaies dream is all her superstition, that she conceals for feare of anger. Thus lives she, and all her care is she may die in the spring-time, to have store of flowers stucke upon her winding sheet."

THE CHARACTER OF A HAPPY LIFE.

By Sir H. W. (Sir Henry Wotton.)

"How happy is he borne or taught,
That serveth not anothers will,
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And silly truth his highest skill!

Whose

Whose passions not his masters are,
Whose soule is still prepared for death :
Unty'd unto the world with care
Of princely love, or vulgar breath.

Who hath his life from rumours freed,
Whose conscience is his strong retreat :
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,
Nor ruine make accusers great.

Who envieth none whom chance doth raise,
Or vice : who never understood,
How deepest wounds are given with praise ;
Not rules of state, but rules of good.

Who God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend ;
Who entertains the harmless day
With a well-chosen booke or friend.

This man is free from servile bands
Of hope to rise, or feare to fall ;
Lord of himselfe, though not of lands,
And having nothing, he hath all."

"*Regales Aphorismi; or a Royal Chain
of Golden Sentences, Divine, Morall,
and Politicall, as at several times and
on several occasions they were delivered
by King James.*" 16mo. Lond. 1650.

Opposite the title is a portrait of King James, from a wooden block, with these lines beneath :

"Whom earth nor air, whom neither
Tweed nor Thames,
Could circle in : Lo here the shade of James.
His brow most royall, as his heart most plain,
His faith most pure, his works most sovereign.
His leisures cried all factions down, and
schisms,
And all his words almost were aphorisms "

The aphorisms amount to no less than three hundred and eighty-six. The two following are selected.

" 132.

"His majesty observed a quaint interrogatory put to a jealous lover, out of that famous comedy of Ignoramus, the which his majesty highly commended; viz. whether he desired most, or rather to be termed, Publius Cornelius, or Cornelius Tacitus. In further approbation of which comedy, besides in opposition and dislike of another comedy, performed and acted before his majesty by the schollers of the University of Oxford, that as in Cambridge one sleep made him wake, so in Oxford one wake made him sleep."

" 275.

"That he would never believe any news in verse since the hearing of a ballad made of the Bishop of Spalata, touching his being a martyr."

"*Poems and Songs.* By Thomas Flatman." 8vo. Lond. 1674.

From this little volume we shall first transcribe "A Thought on Death," on which Pope seems to have had an eye when composing one of the most celebrated of his smaller pieces.

"When on my sick bed I languish,
Full of sorrow, full of anguish,
Fainting, gasping, trembling, crying,
Panting, groaning, speechless, dying,
My soul just now about to take her flight
Into the regions of eternal night ;

Oh tell me you,

That have been long below,

What shall I do ?

What shall I think, when cruel death appears,
That may extenuate my fears.

Methinks I hear some gentle spirit say,
Be not fearful, come away ?

Think with thyself that now thou shalt be free,

And find thy long expected liberty;

Better thou mayest, but worse thou canst not be

Than in this vale of tears, and misery.

Like Caesar, with assurance then come on,

And unamaz'd, attempt the laurel crown,
That lyes on t'other side death's Rubicon."

DEATH.—Song.

"Oh the sad day,
When friends shall shake their heads and say
Of miserable me,
Hark how he groans, look how he pants for breath,

See how he struggles with the pangs of death !

When they shall say of these poor eyes,

How hollow and how dim they be,

Mark how his breast does swell and rise,

Against his potent enemy !

When some old friend shall step to my bedside,

Touch my chill face, and thence as gently slide,

And when his next companions say,

How does he do ? what hopes ? shall turn away,

Answering only with a lift-up hand,

Who can his fate withstand ?

Then shall a gasp or two, do more

Than e're my rhetorick could before,

Perswade the peevish world to trouble me no more !"

THE ADVICE.—Song.

1.

"Poor Celia once was very fair,
A quick bewitching eye she had,
Most neatly look't her braided haire,
Her dainty cheeks would make you mad.
Upon her lip did all the Graces play,
And on her breast ten thousand Cupids lay.

2. Then

2.

Then many a doating lover came
From seventeen till twenty-one,
Each told her of his mighty flame,
But she (forsooth) affected none;
One was not handsome, t'other was not fine,
This of tobacco smelt, and that of wine.

3.

But t'other day it was my fate,
To walk along that way alone,
I saw no coach before her gate,
But at the door I heard her moane;
She dropt a tear, and sighing seem'd to say,
Young ladies marry, marry while you may!"

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

INVENTRESS OF HOT BATHS.

MEDEA is fabled to have boiled in a magic cauldron the limbs of her aged father Aeson, and thus to have restored his youth. From this legend, (says Leclerc,) in the History of Medicine, we may infer that Medea introduced the use of artificial hot-baths.

MICITHUS.

In the eleventh chapter of the first book of the Saturnalia of Macrobius, occur many anecdotes of illustrious slaves. Here is one of them: Anaxilaus, the founder of the Sicilian Messene, and the tyrant of Rhegium in Italy, bequeathed to his slave Micithus the guardianship of his children. He managed not only the patrimony of his wards, but the affairs of the state, with so much probity and prudence, that the people of Rhegium, with one accord, proposed to invest him with the tyranny, or government for life, of their city. This he waved; and when his master's son was of age, resigned to him at once the patrimony and government, and retired on a small competency to Olympia.

POLYGAMY DEFENDED.

Polygamy has been defended by other Christian writers than our Madan, the author of Thelyphthora. Lyserus wrote a book entitled *Polygamia Triumphatrix*, and contends, at page 92, that monogamy prevents the conversion of infidels. He notices Mahomet Galadin, a prince who but for this reason would have embraced Christianity. This Lyserus was a Saxon, and wrote under the assumed name of Theophilus Aletheus. His book was printed in 1683; and was refuted by Brusman, of Copenhagen.

TRANSLATION OF POPE.

A Frenchman named Du Resnel, published in 1737, a rhymed translation of Pope's Essay on Man, and an imitation of the Essay on Criticism, in four cantos, which incorporated the more transferable passages. The condensation of

MONTHLY MAG. No. 204.

thought is rarely rivalled; but the narrative portions are well executed. Take as a specimen,

"The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day," &c.

Cet innocent agneau que ta faim meurtriére
Condamnera ce soir à perdre la lumière,
S'il avait ta raison, s'il prévoyait son sort,
Dans une paix tranquille attendrait-il la mort?

Jusqu'à l'instant fatal qui termine sa vie,
Il pâit en bondissant l'herbe tendre et fleurie,
Sans crainte, sans soupçon, au milieu du danger,

Il caresse la main qu'il le doit égorger.

The simile—"So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try," &c. is thus marred:

Sans craindre leur hauteur, et plein de confiance,

Vers les Alpes ainsi le voyageur s'avance:

Les cieux semblent d'abord s'abaisser sous ses pas;

Mais quel lointain affreux! des neiges! des frimats!

Des rochers escarpés! Ses yeux confus se troublent;

Et les monts entassés sur les monts se redoublent.

SENTIMENTS.

As among the happiest of the sentences employed in the dramas of Publius Syrus, the following are pointed out by Macrobius:

Gifts to the worthy honour him who gave.

What can't be alter'd, rather bear than blame.

Exhausted patience turns to lasting hate.

A second shipwreck is not Neptune's fault;

Soon to refuse, is next to giving soon.

Live before friends, as if they might be foes.

To bear one injury invites another.

Dangers are but by dangers overcome.

The graff of credit is frugality.

The more the strife, the further from the truth.

To which may be added another, not easily translated into a neat English line:

Cui plus licet quam par est, plus vult quam licet.

2 K

EPIPHANES.

EPIPHANES.

Epiphanes was the son of Carpocrates of Alexandria, and his mother was of the island of Cephale. He lived to be seventeen years of age only; but after his death was honoured as a god at Sama. The Cephaleians erected to him a temple made of stone, with altars, a grove, and a museum; and on the day when Epiphanes was consecrated, they met together and celebrated that birthday of his with hymns, libations, sacrifices, and feasting.

He was instructed by his father in the whole circle of the sciences, particularly in the Platonic philosophy; and was author of a work called "The Monadic Science," which taught hero-worship, and Unitarian Christianity.

AN ACTIVE SCHOOLMASTER.

According to the German, *Pædagogic Magazine*, (vol. iii. p. 407) died lately in Swabia a schoolmaster, who for one-and-fifty years had superintended a large institution with old-fashioned severity. From an average inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the ushers has calculated, that in the course of his exertion he had given 911,500 canings, 124,000 floggings, 209,000 custodes, 136,000 tips with the ruler, 10,200 boxes on the ear, and 22,700 tasks to get by heart. It was further calculated that he had made 700 boys stand on peas, 600 kneel on a sharp edge of wood, 5000 wear the fool's-cap, and 1,700 hold the rod. How vast the quantity of human misery inflicted by a single perverse educator! But we are growing more humane, as Martial says:

Ferulæ tristes, sceptræ pædagogorum, cessant.

SEDAN.

The female pedant in Molière, thus defines a sedan: *C'est un retranchement merveilleux contre les insultes de la boue, et du mauvais temps.* The name is said to be from the town of Sedan, where this chair was first used.

GHOST-STORY.

Defoe's ghost-story about Mrs. Veal, is supposed to have been invented for the sake of puffing Drelincourt on Death. It is however but a borrowed form of advertisement. In the year 1651, appeared a pamphlet entitled, "Sir Walter Rawleigh's Ghost," in which is related his apparition to an intimate friend, willing him to translate into English the

book of Lessius, entitled "De Providentiâ Numinis et Animi Immortalitate." The legend is in good taste; for ghosts can best decide between books about our future state.

PRUDERY.

Dr. Johnson was at a loss for the derivation of the word *prudery*, and could assign no etymon whatever. May it not derive from the Welsh substantive *pryderi*, which, according to the learned author of "The Mythology and Rites of the British Druids," (p. 415) is synonymous with gravity, deep thought, hardie meditation. Such a word might easily come to stand for affected solemnity, religious grimace, and pretended sanctity.

PEACOCKS.

Varro, in his third book on Agriculture, mentions that Hortensius first set a peacock on his table, *augurali cenâ*, or, as we might say, at the generals of the clergy.

At first this new dish was found fault with, as indicating a taste rather luxurious than severe; but the fashion spread so rapidly, that the eggs of peacocks were bought at immense prices, in order to rear a brood. *Ut ova eorum denariis veneant quinque, ipsi facile quinquagenis.*

Macrobius repeats this anecdote; but he withholds a remark of Galen, that the flesh of the peacock is not easy of digestion: it keeps however better than that of any other fowl. Aldrovandus, in consequence of some strange misunderstanding, asserts in print, that he ate in 1593 part of a peacock which had been cooked in 1592, and was still very good; but it smelt, he says, a little like fennel.

Dioscorides, recommends to gouty persons the eggs of pea-fowl.

GIBBON'S VINDICATION.

Gibbon's Vindication, (says the writer of a recent critical Diary,) is a dexterous and masterly defence undoubtedly; but I like his style and manner less than I used to do. It is too elaborate; wants ease, spirit, and flexibility; and seems adapted solely to the grave and stately march of history. Yet it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to change any term, or its collocation, for a better; so that "proper words in proper places," does not seem a sufficient definition of a good style.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE RECREATIONS OF WAR;
OR, THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEROES.
*Written by the KING of PRUSSIA, during his
stay at Breslau.*

LOVE supports itself by hope,
Tho' stern Misfortune lower;
Of zeal, reward's the certain prop;
So of command, is power.
Credit by probity is lent;
Health thrives by moderation;
Wit lives alone with sweet Content;
Content, far from vexation.
Softness is the charm of youth
In lovely woman; beauty's foil.
More of brilliancy than truth,
Ill rewards the author's toil.
Happiness consists in earning
More of virtue than of learning;
More of friendship than of passion;
More of conduct than of wit;
More of health than wealth or station;
More of quiet than of profit.
A little estate I need not sell,
A little garden, little table,
A little wife that loves me well,
For me have charms most delectable;
A little room, well warm'd, I hold
The best defence against the cold;
Delicacies always pass,
'Mong other dishes, as a treat;
Full flavour'd wine in a little glass;
High season'd meats in a little plate.
From this results (I hold it such)
We never ought to have *too much*:
This term, what sense within it lies!
How comprehensive, and how wise!
Too much repose benumbs the sense;
Too much of noise bespeaks the vain;
Too much coldness, indolence;
Too much love disturbs the brain.
Too much of secret poison lies
Hid in too many remedies;
Too much cunning is of art;
Too much of rigor must be cruel;
To spare too much, the miser's part;
Boldness to the rash, is fuel.
Too much of wealth has many cares;
Too much of wit has many snares;
Too much of honor makes a slave;
Too much of pleasure finds a grave;
Too much trust brings loss in haste;
Too much freedom lays us waste;
Too much of goodness may be weak;
Too much politeness does the fool bespeak.
But *too much* may, if managed well,
Our happiness and comfort swell;
Himself man rarely comprehends:
Upon a *trifle* all depends.
A trifle is important, for
Its great effect will never fail,
In love, in warfare, or in law,
To raise the beam and turn the scale.

What e'er we be, whate'er our state,
A trifle drives us near the great;
A trifle makes us beauty prize,
Shows what of talent in us lies;
A trifle more, a trifle less,
To all our cares may give success;
A trifle flatters when we hope
To trouble us Fear gives form and scope:
Love! thy fire not long invites,
A trifle quenches, for a trifle lights.

WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF A DRAWING:
VIEW, THE GRÜTLIN MATTE.

NO more, Helvetia, from thy vales
Do Freedom's songs extatic rise,
But wafted on thy mountain gales,
For freedom lost are heard the sighs.
And see on yonder alpine height
In pensive mood there take his stand,
A Swiss, who by day's parting light,
Sighs as he glances o'er the land.
Oft sailing past lov'd Grütlin's shore,
Warm'd with their deeds how throb'd his
breast,
When memory recall'd of yore
The patriots who their country blest.
Alas! now, midst those solemn shades,
And o'er those sunny mountains' sides,
Ambition every scene invades,
And France's Monster Genius glides:
With fell destruction in his brain,
By *coward-numbers* render'd bold;
He stains with blood the peaceful plain
Where murder tracks his search for gold.
Oh spirits of the mighty dead!
Fürst, Melchtahl, Staufacher, descend;
O'er the lov'd land your influence shed,
From tyrant fangs your country rend.
On Grütlin's heights take each your stand,
From thence with more than mortal cry,
Shout *Freedom!* to your native land,
Till Freedom! hills, vales, shores, reply.
From hills, vales, shores, assembling see,
Her blooming youth, her hardy sires;
Recalling scenes of victory;
Grütlin each gallant bosom fires.
All on the margin of that stream,
In firm array the warriors stand;
While on their steely weapons gleam
The light now brightening o'er the land;
To seal the compact of the brave,
In accents firm, with steady eye,
Resolv'd on victory or a grave,
To soar beyond mortality.
The startled tyrant to the height
His timid scowling eye shall raise;
Appall'd at Freedom's holy light,
He'll sink beneath the mighty blaze.

Bedford,

N. S. U.

August 19, 1810.

A HINT

A HINT

TO THE PROMOTERS OF INCLOSURES.

THE fault is great in man or woman,
Who steals a goose from off a common;
But who can plead that man's excuse,
Who steals the common from the goose?

PARTING WITH MY DEAREST.

A SONG.

O! I could leave for evermore
My kindred and relations;
And, blest with him whom I adore,
Could roam thro' foreign nations.
For, what are friends to lovers true?
Or dangers the severest!
My heart will break to bid adieu,
In parting with my dearest.
I dare not follow where he goes,
Yet cannot live behind him:
May Heaven protect him from his foes,
And guide my steps to find him.
For I can live in toil and care,
And dangers the severest;
But, like the wailings of despair,
Is parting with my dearest. J. MAYNE.

MARIA.

ON yon bleak barren rock by the shore
Where sweetly the silver waves glide,
Maria would sit and explore
And watch the last ebb of the tide.
O'er her bosom, the mansion of woe,
Hung display'd by the moon's pale beam,
The sorrowful token below,
That reflected her love in the stream.

Down her cheeks ran a streamlet of tears,
Like dew-drops distill'd from the willow;
All bewilder'd her eyes spoke her fears
That water'd her cold flinty pillow.

As she gaz'd, thus in sorrow's deep mood,
"O heav'n! 'tis my Henry," (she cried)—
'Twas his image that mov'd in the flood;
She saw it, and sunk down, and died.

June 26, 1810.

HATT.

LINES,

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

GO, spotless babe! to realms of pure delight
Thy soul from earth now takes its airy
flight;
Emblem of Innocence! how short thy stay,
Scarce Heav'n had giv'n—than Death has
snatch'd away!
Thy mother's darling, and thy father's care,
The first dear object of their ev'ry pray'r:
How oft enraptur'd o'er thee have I hung,
The half-form'd accents trembling on thy
tongue!
With eager kisses seal'd my soul's pure flow,
Ye blest of Heav'n these softer raptures know!
But now no more Rosanna's charms can move,
Those lips of coral, and those looks of love,
Can to my breast its wonted thrill impart,
Arrest the sense, and seize upon the heart!
Yet, why repine? 'Twas Heav'n ordain'd it so,
And thus shall vanish all of earth below.
Thou baubler, Man! tho' longer is thy date
Than was my babe's! prepare to meet thy fate;
Thou and thy juggling toys must to the tomb,
To share a life of bliss—or everlasting gloom!
EDGAR.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES HALL'S, (ASTBURY, CHESHIRE,) for a Method of making Shivers and Pulley-wheels, of every description, from certain Materials or Compositions of Earth and Minerals, which render the said Articles more durable than such as are made in Wood or Metal.

THIS invention consists in taking any clay or earth that contains alumine, silice, or calcareous earth, or any one of them, which is to be mixed with powdered calcined iron-stone, or iron ore and powdered granite, or any powdered vitrifiable stone, whether calcined or not, and to be made into paste with water, and blended together and tempered into a mass, and formed into the shaver, wheel, &c. by means of a mould, or by any other modes used in making earthen-ware, and the same is to be

baked or fired in the usual way, in a common potter's oven, till it is become sufficiently firm and hard for the intended purpose. The different articles will require different degrees of heat proportioned to their substance, and to their intended use. The patentee gives various proportions that may be used of the different ingredients.

Although we are somewhat sceptical with respect to the superiority of this composition for pullies, &c. to iron and hard wood, yet we will give the proportions as they stand in the specification.

1. Seven parts of clay, two of calcined iron ore, and two of granite:

Or, (2.) seven parts of clay or argillaceous earth, two parts of calcined iron ore or oxyd of iron, commonly called carr, or any other ferruginous earth of a like

like nature, two parts of the stone called Cornwall stone, or any other similar vitrifiable earth:

Or, (3.) thirty parts of clay or argillaceous earth, twenty-five parts of calcined iron ore, and two parts of Cornwall stone:

Or, (4.) eight parts of clay or argillaceous earth, one part and a half of calcined iron ore, two parts of Cornwall stone, one part of calcined flint-stones, one-fourth part of manganese: and these may be varied to suit the quality of the article required.

Any stones or earthy matters may be employed that contain the earths above mentioned, and likewise manganese; many different metallic ores and oxyds may be used instead of the iron ore; and any earthy substances that can be blended together by water, and that will make a hard composition by baking, of a fit consistence for the articles required.

MR. JOHN MAIBEN'S, (PERTH,) for Improvements in the Construction of Apparatus for making Carbonated Hydrogen Gas, and for using the same in Lighting Mills, Factories, &c.

The gas is conducted from a retort through a water-chest or condensing pit, to a tar-pit, in which the tar is first deposited; and then the gas is conducted by another pipe to a washing-box, where it is immersed in the water at the lower end, and ascending through the water it is purified, and then carried by a pipe to the reservoir. Mr. Maiben considers his reservoir as one of the most important parts of his apparatus; it is an air-tight vessel, constructed of any material that can contain gas and water, and may be of any shape and size. When in use, the reservoir is full of water or gas, or both gas and water; but when a cock is opened, the water in the pipes falls to the level of the upper part of the cock, while the water remains the same as before, being kept in by the weight of atmospheric air. When the reservoir is in that state, the gas generated in the retort, after passing through the washing-box, enters the reservoir by means of a pipe, and is immersed amongst the water near the bottom, from which it ascends, being specifically lighter than water, till meeting with a flange full of small holes, is divided into small particles; and afterwards meeting with another flange, is thrown into the midst of the water: the gas so introduced gives

liberty, or expels an equal quantity of water from the reservoir, by the cock. If this operation is continued until the whole of the water is expelled, any quantity of gas which may be thrown into the reservoir, is allowed to escape by a waste pipe. When the gas cools it condenses, at which time the water, returning by the cock, fills the space, and prevents the atmospheric air from contaminating the gas. There is a box which is kept constantly full of water, and syphons are placed in proper situations for raising water from the box, and pouring it into funnels provided with plugs to prevent it from descending, and a pipe attached to the funnels for conducting the water which is allowed to pass through them, and for depositing it into another funnel on a level with the top of the reservoir, by which it is conducted by the pipe nearly to the bottom of the reservoir, thereby forcing the gas to the lamps.

When the lights are to be put out, the plugs are to be dropped down, which cause the water to rise in the funnels, and thereby stop the syphons. The patentee makes use of lead and iron tubes where they are indispensable; but as economy in the erection of gas apparatus is the principal object, he makes pipes of wood, covered with guts of animals, and coated with varnish, which he claims as his own invention. He recommends for his reservoir a cylinder, whose height is equal to its diameter, with a hemispherical dome roof, as the best calculated to sustain the weight of water below, and the weight or pressure of the atmosphere above. The reservoir to be put into the same building, surrounded with columns at proper distances, one of which may serve as a chimney, the others for covering the pipes, and guarding them from harm. On the projection of the base, he sinks his washing-boxes, and in the centre his condensing pit and tar-pot. Whatever quantity of gas goes into the receiver, expels an equal quantity of cold water to wash the gas. The water running from the pipe partly into the funnel, which keeps the water in the tar-pot to the same level. An inverted cone is put into the tar-pot, of the same capacity with itself, to the upper part of which the pipe leading from the retort, is fixed; and the under part is in the water. When the retort cools, the atmosphere raises the water into the cone, through which the air ascends, and fills the vacuum; when the water descends, it is drawn off along with the tar by a cock,

cock adapted to the purpose. "I here may observe," says Mr. M. "that should the operator prove so thoughtless, while retorting, as to allow the cock to be shut which should be open, and that open which should be shut, the worst consequences which can follow is the loss of gas, without doing the least harm to the apparatus."

When the reservoir is sunk under ground, (which is by much the best way when the water can be let off,) the above order is inverted.

The box with the syphons, I place always near the workman, and if possible within the same walls, and thence conduct the water to the reservoir by a pipe.

It will appear evident to most people, that if such an apparatus acts well for one day, it will do so for any length of time, without meeting with any obstruction except from tar, which can be removed in a few minutes by introducing steam into the pipes.

MR. J. SLATER'S, (BIRMINGHAM,) for an Improvement in hanging and securing Grind-stones from breaking in the Middle or Centre.

Each grind-stone is to be hung through the centre upon a spindle, in the usual way, tight wedging excepted; and then on each side is placed a flat piece of wood or washer, or other substance of a soft or yielding nature, which must extend in a circle from the spindle-hole in the grind-stone to any part of its diameter, to form a bed, or equal bearing, against or upon the wood or washer, so described. On each side of the grind-stone, flat rings of iron are to be placed; to these are to be added strong gripes or bracing plates, made circular, and corresponding in diameter with the rings. Each griper must have a hole in its centre, of a proper size and figure to admit and receive the spindle of the grind-stone. As near as convenient to, and round the circular outward edges, of each griper or bracing-plate, holes are to be made at small distances, of a proper size and form to admit screwed nuts, or burrs, fitted and screwed to them so as to hold pins or bolts, which must be made to screw pointedly towards the rings and grind-stone. The gripes or bracing-plates being thus made, they are to be placed on the ring, one on each side of the grind-stone, the spindle passing through them all, which are then to be secured completely tight and firm to these places by means of screws, collars,

&c. This invention is clearly exhibited by the figures that are attached to the specification.

MR. BENJAMIN FLIGHTS, (ST. MARTIN'S LANE,) for a Metal Nave, Axle, and Box, for Wheel-Carriages, to prevent the danger of overturning, and the concussion of Carriages coming in contact at the Nave, &c.

This invention consists of a metal nave, axle, or arm and box, for wheel-carriages, of which the axle is a fixture in the centre of the nave. The box, which forms a part of the tree, receives the axle, which is confined therein by a pair of chaps, and a bolt going through the same. The reservoir to contain the oil is within the external end of the axle, and the oil is to be introduced through a hole in the cap of the nave, which is closed by a screw. A wooden nave, having a metal lining in which to fix the axle, may be adopted; but the preference is to be given to the metal nave.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, (CORNHILL,) for an Apparatus to be applied to, and used with, Wheel-Carriages.

The figures attached to this specification, represent the several parts; one of which shews an apparatus called a preserver, consisting of two branches; the leading one is made longer than the other, and the lower extremities of which lie in the plane of the wheel, or nearly so: there are also seen a strengthening piece, and a socket at top, through which is a hole for a pin, bolt, or screw. In fig. 2. we have the representation of a spindle, the lower part of which is fitted upon a square part of the axletree, and secured in its place by a clip plate, and bolts at each side. When the preserver is in its place, the spindle passes through the socket, which is then made fast by a pin, bolt, or screw. Other figures represent a pair of preservers, applied to a two-wheeled carriage, seen endwise, and the same seen sidewise.

The effect of this apparatus, or additional parts, is to prevent the great danger in a two-wheeled carriage, when, by a fall of the horse, or any part giving way, the body might be thrown forward or backward by a motion on the axis; for the manifest effect of it is to receive and support the carriage nearly in the horizontal position, without the possibility of any considerable tilt or inclination either forwards or backwards.

The said apparatus may be made of

various figures, according to the fancy or choice of the proprietor; and its branches may be made of different lengths, with regard to each other, as well as with regard to the carriage itself, provided only that the purposes of strength and utility be duly attended to.

In four-wheel carriages the preservers may be used to prevent accidents when the wheels, are by any defect or otherwise incapable of affording the full and

adequate support for the carriage. And the same is effected by firmly uniting a spindle to the axle, but with the arm of the said spindle downwards, and forming the preserver, with the brace of the two arms curved at the bottom, which, when called into action, operates as a sledge upon which the carriage can move, and be supported, the same being fixed on the spindle through the socket in the reverse way.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

•• *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

ARTS, FINE.

OBSERVATIONS upon a Review of the "Herculanensia," in the Quarterly Review of last February, in a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond. By John Hayter, A.M. &c. To which is subjoined, a Letter to the Author from Sir William Drummond, 4to. 3s. 6d.

The Artist; a series of Essays relative to Painting, Poetry, Sculpture, Architecture, the Drama, Discoveries in Science, &c. By Northcote, Hoppner, Cumberland, D'Israeli, Cavallo, Thos. Hope, Esq. Flaxman, Mrs. Inchbald, Carlisle, Rye, Holcroft, Dr. Jenner, Opie, and B. West, Esq. President R. A. The whole edited by Prince Hoare, esq. Secretary to the Royal Academy. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s.

A Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors, Architects, and Engravers; containing Biographical Sketches of the most celebrated artists, from the earliest ages to the present time; to which is added, an Appendix; comprising the substance of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England, from Vertue. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet. Vol. VII. 15s.

BIOGRAPHY.

A new Biographical Dictionary, corrected to July 1810. By James Fergusson, esq. 6s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Twenty Years Ago. By James Pocock, esq. 2s.

EDUCATION.

Lectures on Picturesque and Moral Geography, illustrative of Landscape and Manners in the various Countries of Europe. By Francis L. Clarke, esq. 5s.

Lindley Murray Examined; or an Address to Classical, French, and English Teachers, in which several absurdities, contradictions, and grammatical errors, in Mr. Murray's Gram-

mar, are pointed out; and in which is likewise shewn the necessity of "The Essentials of English Grammar." 2s.

The History of Little Fanny, exemplified in a series of Figures.

HISTORY.

The History of Lincoln, ancient and modern. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

LAW.

A Treatise on Family Settlements and Devises. By Thomas Keatinge, esq. Barrister at Law. 5s.

Advice on the Study of Law, with directions for the choice of books. 8vo. 5s.

A Report of the Trial of an Indictment, the King against Benjamin Tanner and Captain Nicholas Tomlinson, R.N. for forgery, by which the Navy Office was defrauded. By T. Jenkins, of Gray's Inn. 1s.

A Practical Treatise on Pleading. By Joseph Chitty, esq. of the Middle Temple. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 2l. 2s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Dr. Harrison's Address; containing an Exposition of the intended Act for regulating Medical Education and Practice; to which are added the Acts of Henry VIII. the correspondence with the public Bodies; and the legal opinion of an eminent Counsel, &c. 6s.

Some Observations upon Diseases, chiefly as they occur in Sicily. By William Irvine, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c. Physician to his Majesty's Forces. 8vo. 5s.

Appendix to a Proposal for a new Method of cutting for the Stone. By John Thompson, M.D. Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and Regius Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. 2s.

An Account of Spina Bifida, with Remarks on a Method of Treatment proposed by Mr. Abernethy. By Thomas Verney Osakes, Member

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the Surgeons of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. 3s.

Advice to such Military Officers, and others, as may be suffering from what has been called the Walcheren Fever. By Charles Griffith, M.D. 1s.

MILITARY.

A Relation of the Operation and Battles of the Austrian and French Armies during the Campaign of 1809, with three Plans of the Danube River. By Lieutenant Muller, of the King's German Engineers. 6s.

Manual, Platoon, and Light Infantry Exercise, with Instructions for Defence, &c. according to his Majesty's Regulations. 1s.

Minutes of the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Bangalore, Jan. 10, 1810, on Major Joseph Storey, of the First Battalion of 19th Regiment Native Infantry. 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, in reply to his reasons for declining to become a Subscriber to the British and Foreign Bible Society. By William Dealtry, M.A. 1s. 6d.

Remarks upon Article VII. in No. 31. of the Edinburgh Review. By the Author of a "Reply to the Calumnies of that Review against Oxford." 8vo 2s. 6d.

The Venus, or Luminary of Fashion. No. 1.

The Report of the Surveyor-General of the Duchy of Cornwall to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, concerning the obstacles, facilities, and expence, attending the formation of a safe and capacious Roadstead within the Islands of Scilly. 3s. 6d.

A Statement delivered by Lord Cochrane, in the House of Commons, on the 13th of June, 1810, in the Defence and Rights of the Navy in matters of Prize. 2s.

Confessions of a Methodist. By a Professor. 12mo. 5s.

A Letter addressed by Colonel John Gray to a Member of the House of Commons, on the liability of the Pay of the Officers of the Army and Navy to the Tax on Property. 1s. 6d.

A Familiar Analysis of the Fluid capable of producing the Phenomena of Electricity and Galvanism, or Combustion. By Matthew Yatman, esq. 2s. 6d.

Observations in Illustration of Virgil's celebrated fourth Eclogue. 8vo. 15s.

A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Sidmouth, occasioned by the notice he has given of his intention to propose certain Measures affecting the Dissenters. 6d.

Investigation on Investigation, or the Minister of Christ Church, Macclesfield, inconsistent with himself. 1s. 6d.

A Second Letter to Lord Teignmouth, occasioned by his Lordship's Letter to the Rev. C. Wordsworth, D.D. 1s. 6d.

Reflections on the Character of the Hing

doos, and the importance of converting them to Christianity. By James Forbes, esq. F.R.S. 2s.

A Letter from a Gentleman high in Office at Madras, on the late Discontents in that Presidency. 2s.

Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee. By the Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, bart. M.P. 2s. 6d.

A Discourse on the Sin of Cruelty to Brute Animals. By the Rev. J. Whitehouse. 1s.

Detached Philosophic Thoughts of more than 280 Authors, on Man, his faculties, life, death, and immortality; arranged by Dr. Trusler. 2 vols. 11s.

Useful and legal Information to Purchasers and Possessors of Estates, Houses, Annuities, Mortgages, and every species of real Property. 5s.

The Report, together with Minutes of Evidence and Accounts from the Select Committee, on the high price of Gold Bullion. 8vo. 14s.

The Amateur of Fencing; or a Treatise on the Art of Sword-Defence, theoretically and experimentally explained upon new principles. By Joseph Roland. 10s. 6d.

NAVIGATION.

The Young Sea-Officer's Sheet Anchor, or a Key to the Leading of Rigging, and to Practical Seamanship. By Darcy Lever. 4to. 3l. 3s.

A Supplement to the Practical Seamanship. By Richard Hall Gower. 6s.

NOVELS.

The British Novelists; with an Essay, and Biographical and Critical Prefaces. By Mrs. Barbauld. 50 vols. royal 18mo. 12l. 12s.

The Forest of Montalbano. 4 vols. 12mo. 11. 8s.

Characteristic Incidents drawn from real Life; or the History of the Rockinghams. By Mrs. Pilkington. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

The Miseries of an Heiress. By Mr. Holstein.

The Mirror of Seduction. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

POETRY.

Tales of Romance, with other Poems. By C. A. Elton. Foolscap 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Age; or Consolations of Philosophy. Part I.

The Legend of Mary Queen of Scots, and other Poems of the 16th Century, now first published. 4to. 1l. 1s. 8vo. 7s.

The Bishop and the Parson's Beard; a Tale. 2s. 6d.

The Ass on Parnassus. By Jeremiah Quiz. 3s. 6d.

The Penitentiary, or the Battles of Pentonville. 1s. 6d.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Offrandes à Buonaparte, par trois Etrangers. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sir Francis Burdett's Speech at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, July 31, 1810, on the occasion of dining with his Constitu-

ents

ents, after his liberation from the Tower. Printed by order of the Stewards. 6d.

Brief Observations on the Address to his Majesty, proposed by Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, June 13, 1810. By William Roscoe, esq. 2s.

The Natural Defence of an Insular Empire, earnestly recommended; with a sketch of a plan to attach real seamen to the naval service of their country. By Phillip Patton, Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet. 4to. 10s. 6d.

The Principles of Banks and Banking; of Money, as Coin and Paper; with the consequences of any excessive issue on the National Currency, Course of Exchange, Price of Provisions, Commodities, and fixed Incomes, in four Books. By Sir James Stuart, Bart. 8vo. 9s.

An Exposé of the present ruinous System of Town and Country Banks, and a Sketch of a plan for the establishment of district Banks, to be founded on principles that must effectually secure them from the Risk of Bankruptcy. By a British Merchant. 2s.

The Secret History of the Cabinet of Buonaparte. By Lewis Goldsmith. 8vo. 15s.

THEOLOGY.

Talib's Remarks on David Levi's Dissertations on the Prophecies. 6s.

Letter to the English Israelite. By Perseverance. 1s. 6d.

Observations of Christians to attempt the Conversion of the Jews. By a Presbyterian of the Church of England. 1s.

Five Minutes Consideration recommended to Mr. Tobias Goodman. 1s.

Jesus the true Messiah; a Sermon delivered in the Jew's Chapel, Spitalfields, on the 19th November, 1809. By the Rev. Andrew Fuller, of Kettering. 1s. 6d.

Proofs from the Ancient Prophecies that the Messiah must have come, and that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah; seriously addressed to the attention of the Jewish Nation. By a Clergyman of the Church of England. 1s.

Sermons on Devotional, Evangelical, and Practical Subjects. By Joshua Toulmin, D.D. 9s.

A New Translation of the Forty-Ninth Psalm, in a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday, June 8, 1810; to which are added Remarks critical and philological on Leviathan, described in the forty-first chapter of Job. By the Rev. William Vansittart, M.A. 3s. 6d.

The Wisdom of the Calvinistic Methodists displayed; in a letter to the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Dean and Rector of Bocking, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. By Thomas Witherby. 2s.

The Metaphorical Character of the Apostolical Style, and the predominant Opinion of the Apostolical Æra, as elucidating the doctrine of Atonement, considered in a Sermon preached at Ashford, June 29, 1810. By Richard Laurence, LL.D. Rector of Mersham, Kent. 1s. 6d.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. WOLLASTON being appointed to read the last Croonian lecture, commenced his discourse, by observing that the remarks which he had to offer on the occasion might be thought to bear too little direct relation to each other for insertion in the same lecture, yet that any observation respecting the mode of action of voluntary muscles, and every enquiry into the causes which derange, and into the means of assisting, the action of the heart and blood-vessels, must be allowed to promote the design of Dr. Croone, who had instituted these annual disquisitions. He accordingly divided his discourse into three parts: viz. on the "duration of voluntary action;" on "the origin of sea-sickness," as arising from a simple mechanical cause, deranging the circulation of the blood; and then he endeavours to explain the advantage derived from riding, and other modes

MONTLY MAG. No, 204,

of gestation, in assisting the health under various circumstances, in preference to every species of actual exertion.

In speaking of the duration of muscular action, he observes, that besides the necessity of occasional intermissions from a series of laborious exertions, and the fatigue of continuing the effort of any one voluntary muscle without intermission, which are obvious to every person, there is a third view of the subject, viz. that each effort, though apparently single, consists in reality of a number of contractions repeated at extremely short intervals, so short that the intermediate relaxations cannot be visible, unless prolonged beyond the usual limits by a state of partial or general debility. The existence of these alternate motions he infers from a sensation perceptible upon inserting the extremity of the finger into the ear, because a sound is then perceived which resembles that of carriages at a distance passing rapidly over a pavement,

2 L

and

and their frequency he estimates at twenty or thirty in a second; and he adds that the resemblance of the muscular vibrations to the sound of carriages at a distance, arises not so much from the quality of the sound as from an agreement in frequency with an average of the tremors usually produced by the number of stones in the regular pavement of London passed over by carriages moving quickly. If the number of vibrations be twenty-four in a second, and the breadth of each stone be six inches, the rate of the carriage would be about eight miles in an hour, which agrees with the truth of the facts on which the estimate is founded.

The doctor was led to the investigation of the cause of sea-sickness from what he himself experienced in a voyage. He first observed a peculiarity in his mode of respiration, evidently connected with the motion of the vessel: that his respirations were not taken with the accustomed uniformity, but were interrupted by irregular pauses, with an appearance of watching for some favourable opportunity for making a succeeding effort; and it seemed as if the act of inspiration were in some manner to be guided by the tendency of the vessel to pitch with an uneasy motion. This action, he thought, affected the system by its influence on the motion of the blood, for, at the same instant that the chest is dilated for the reception of air, its vessels become also more open to the reception of the blood, so that the return of blood from the head is more free than at any other period of complete respiration. But by the act of expelling air from the lungs, the ingress of the blood is so far obstructed, that when the surface of the brain is exposed by the trepan, a successive turgescence and subsidence of the brain is seen in alternate motion with the different states of the chest. Hence, perhaps, in severe head-aches a degree of temporary relief is obtained by occasional complete inspirations: in sea-sickness also the act of inspiration will have some tendency to relieve, if regulated so as to counteract any temporary pressure of blood upon the brain. The principal uneasiness is felt during the subsidence of the vessel by the sinking of the wave on which it rests. It is during this subsidence that the blood has a tendency to press with unusual force upon the brain. This fact is elucidated by reasoning, and by what is known to occur in the barometer, which, when carried

out to sea in a calm, rests at the same height at which it would stand on the shore; but when the ship falls by the subsidence of the wave, the mercury is seen apparently to rise in the tube that contains it, because a portion of its gravity is then employed in occasioning its descent along with the vessel; and accordingly, if it were confined in a tube closed at bottom, it would no longer press with its whole weight upon the lower end. In the same manner, and for the same reason, the blood no longer presses downwards with its whole weight, and will be driven upwards by the elasticity which before was merely sufficient to support it. The sickness occasioned by swinging may be explained in the same way. It is in descending forwards that this sensation is perceived; for then the blood has the greatest tendency to move from the feet towards the head, since the line joining them is in the direction of the motion, but when the descent is backwards, the motion is transverse to the line of the body, it occasions little inconvenience, because the tendency to propel the blood towards the head is inconsiderable. Dr. Wollaston thinks that the contents of the intestines are also affected by the same cause as the blood; and if these have any direct disposition to regurgitate, this consequence will be in no degree counteracted by the process of respiration. "In thus referring," says our author, "the sensations of sea-sickness in so great a degree to the agency of mere mechanical pressure, I feel confirmed by considering the consequence of an opposite motion, which, by too quickly withdrawing blood from the head, occasions a tendency to faint, or that approach to fainting which amounts to a momentary giddiness with diminution of muscular power. At a time when I was much fatigued by exercise, I had occasion to run to some distance, and seat myself under a low wall for shelter from a very heavy shower. In rising suddenly from this position, I was attacked with such a degree of giddiness, that I involuntarily dropped into my former posture, and was instantaneously relieved by return of blood to the head, from every sensation of uneasiness. Since that time, the same affection has frequently occurred to me in slighter degrees; and I have observed that it has been under similar circumstances of rising suddenly from an inclined position, after some degree of previous fatigue, sinking down again immediately

mediately removes the giddiness; and then by rising a second time more gradually, the same sensation is avoided."

In his observations on the salutary effects of riding, &c. Dr. Wollaston observes, that although the term *gestation* is employed by medical writers as a general term comprehending riding on horseback, or in a carriage, yet he suspects that no explanation has yet been given of the peculiar advantages of external motion, nor does he think that the benefits to be derived from carriage-exercise have been estimated so highly as they ought. Under the term exercise, active exercise has too frequently been confounded with passive gestation, and fatiguing efforts have been substituted for motions that are agreeable, and even invigorating, when duly adapted to the strength of the invalid, and the nature of his indisposition. His explanation of the effects of external motion upon the circulation of the blood is founded upon a part of the structure observable in the venous system. The valves allow a free passage to the blood, when propelled forward by any motion that assists its progress; but they oppose an immediate obstacle to such as have a contrary tendency. The circulation is consequently helped forward by every degree of gentle agitation. The heart is supported in any laborious effort; it is assisted in the great work of restoring a system, which has recently struggled with some violent attack; or it is allowed as it were to rest from a labour to which it is unequal, when the powers of life are nearly exhausted by any lingering disorder. In the relief thus afforded to an organ so essential to life, all other vital functions must necessarily participate, and the offices of secretion and assimilation will be promoted during such comparative repose from laborious exertion. Even the powers of the mind are, in many persons, manifestly affected by these kinds of motion. It is not only in cases of absolute deficiency of power to carry on the customary circulation, that the beneficial effects of gestation are felt, but equally so, when comparative inability arises from redundancy of matter to be propelled. When, from fullness of blood the circulation is obstructed, the whole system labours under a feeling of agitation, with that sensibility to sudden impressions which is usually termed nervousness. The mind becomes incapable of any deliberate consideration, and is impressed with horrors that have no

foundation but in a distempered imagination. The composed serenity of mind that succeeds to the previous alarm, is described by some persons with a degree of satisfaction that evinces the decided influence of the remedy. Dr. Wollaston quotes a very striking fact in justification of his theory; and adds, "If vigour can in any instance be directly given, a man may certainly be said to receive it in the most direct mode, when the service of impelling forward the circulation of his blood is performed by external means. The first mover of the systems is thereby wound up, and the several subordinate operations of the machine must each be performed with greater freedom, in consequence of this general supply of power." In many cases (he further observes), the cure of a patient has been solely owing to the external agitation of his body, which must be allowed to have had the effect of relieving the heart and arteries from a great part of their exertion in propelling the blood, and may therefore have contributed to the cure by that means only. Different degrees of exercise must be adapted to the different degrees of bodily strength; and in some cases, a gentle, long-continued, and perhaps incessant, motion may be requisite; and, in these circumstances, sea voyages have sometimes been attended with remarkable advantage.

It will be recollected by our readers, that a young man in the autumn of last year, went into a room in which were two healthy rattle snakes, and that after teasing them some time, one of them bit him, of which wound he lingered from the 17th of October till November 4th, when he died. Mr. EVERARD HOME, who attended the man through his sufferings, has laid before the Royal Society a most accurate and minute statement of the symptoms that occurred, and of the means made use of to avert the evil. After this, he refers to several other cases sent from India to Dr. Patrick Russell, and to an experiment which he made in the year 1782, while on the island of St. Lucia: from all which he infers, that the effects of the bite of a snake vary according to the intensity of the poison. When it is very active, the local irritation is so sudden and so violent, that death soon takes place, but the only alteration of structure of the body is in the parts close to the bite, where the cellular membrane is completely destroyed, and the neighbouring muscles very considerably inflamed. When the poison is less intense,

the shock to the general system does not prove fatal; it brings on delirium in a slight degree, and great pain; but if the poison produce a local injury of sufficient extent, the patient also dies, while all slighter cases recover. The effect of the poison on the constitution is so immediate, and the irritability of the stomach is so great, that there is no opportunity of exhibiting medicines till it has fairly taken place, and then there is little

chance of beneficial effects being produced. The only rational local treatment to prevent the secondary mischief, is making ligatures above the tumefied part, to compress the cellular membrane and set bounds to the swelling, which only spreads in the loose parts under the skin; and then scarifying freely the parts already swoln, that the effused serum may escape, and the matter be discharged as soon as formed.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Three Airs for the Harp, with ad libitum Accompaniments for the Piano-forte, and German Flute. Composed and inscribed to Miss Rigby, by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d.

THESE airs are not only conceived with taste, but carry with them evident marks of those talents for which we have so long given Mr. Mazzinghi credit. The passages lie remarkably well for the hand: yet, though not difficult of execution, are productive of a strong and brilliant effect, and are at once calculated to engage the attention of the auditor, and show the performer to advantage. The piano-forte accompaniment is ingeniously constructed, and the bass and disposition of the whole, is judicious and masterly.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler. 3s.

Mr. Butler in this sonata, (many passages of which are ingenious and novel,) has with much happiness of effect introduced the favourite air of "Mary, I believ'd thee true." The introductory and concluding movements of the piece are conceived with energy, and conducted with taste, and the general result is worthy Mr. Butler's well-known talents as a piano-forte composer.

"When Time who steals our Years away;" a favourite Glee for three Voices. Composed for Mr. Page's Festive Harmony, by J. W. Calcott. Mus. Doc. 3s.

This glee, the words of which are from Little's Poems, is set *a la ballata*. The air is ardent and mellifluous, the points, wherever introduced, well sustained, and the general construction of the harmony is good. We however cannot say that we trace any of those striking and distinguished features common to the productions of this ingenious master; nor is the combination unexceptionably the best that might have been adopted.

"Les Petits Riens;" a Divertissement. Dedicated to Miss Heatbroke, by J. B. Cramer. 3s.

Some pleasing and ingenious passages are scattered in this divertissement; but we cannot, in candour, say that we are particularly struck with the *tout ensemble*. It wants connection, and fails in vigour and brilliancy.

A Parody on the Christian Doxology, by Mr. Pate, of Bury St. Edmund's; and set to Music for three Voices by George Guest, Organist of Wisbech. 2s.

Mr. Guest has exhibited some fancy, and a tolerable degree of science, in this parody. The melody is smooth and natural, and the combination is good. We are sorry we cannot be equally complimentary to Mr. Pate on his *Parody of the Christian Doxology*.

"Early Days bow fair and fleeting;" a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Ashe at the Manchester-square Concerts. Composed by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1s.

The melody of this little ballad is simply elegant, and well expresses the sentiment of the poetry. Originality of idea is not, perhaps, one of its distinguishing features; but the thoughts are just, and arise so naturally out of each other, as to produce an effect as striking as interesting.

The Opera Hat; a favourite Dance, composed and arranged as a familiar Rondo for the Piano-forte, also adapted for the Flute or Flageolet, by J. Parry, Editor of the Welsh Melodist. 1s. 6d.

This dance, in the form Mr. Parry here presents it to the public, affords a pleasing exercise for juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended, and exhibits to advantage the author's talent in the production of useful trifles.

A Divertimento

A Divertimento for the Double Flageolet. Composed, arranged, and performed, with the greatest applause, by J. Parry. Dedicated to J. A. Willink, esq. 1s. 6d.

This divertimento, in which Mr. Parry has introduced the air of *Sul Margine d'un rio*, with variations, is, in the grand points of consistency and connection, highly creditable to his taste and judgment. The variations are ingeniously conceived, and the subject of the rondo is simple and attractive.

"Beware of the Cuckoo;" a favourite comic Song, sung with great applause by Mrs. Bland. Composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad, the words of which are far from being destitute of humour, is pleasing in its melody. In the imitations of the cuckoo, Mr. Parke, after what has already been done, had no choice but to imitate Arne, who had taken up the burthen before him, and left no opportunity for a successor.

The much admired Guaraca danced by Miss Smith in the Grand Ballet of the Castilian Minstrel, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by H. R. Bishop. 1s. 6d.

This rondo, taken in the aggregate, is of a cast that cannot but please the majority of hearers; the passages, though perhaps for the most part not far removed from common-place, are so judi-

ciously chosen, and so happily connected, that something like a new effect is produced from the whole; and Mr. Bishop has displayed a judgment that almost compensates for the absence of originality.

The Coronach, or Funeral Song, "He's gone on the Mountain." The Poetry from the Lady of the Lake, written by W. Scott, esq. Composed expressly for Mrs. Asbe, and inscribed to Lady Harriet Clive, by Dr. J. Clarke, of Cambridge.

Dr. Clarke has in this *Funeral Song* acquitted himself in a style no way derogatory from his well-merited repute as a vocal composer. The melody is most affectingly appropriate, the expression is just and forcible, and the bass is chosen, and accompaniment arranged, with real taste and mastery.

The favourite Pas-de-Quatre, danced by Mr. d'Egville's Pupils in the Grand Ballet of the Castilian Minstrel; also in the favourite Spanish Divertissement at the English Opera. Composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by H. R. Bishop. 1s. 6d.

With the subject of this rondo the public are too well acquainted to require our remarks on its merits. The digressive matter is consonant to the theme, and connected with itself; and the general effect, if not striking, is above mediocrity.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

The Battle of Maida. Engraved by Anthony Cardon, from a Picture painted by P. J. De Loutherbourg, esq. R.A.

IN viewing pictures or prints of battles, the mind of the connoisseur involuntarily reverts to the incomparable engravings from the battles of Alexander the Great, by Le Brun. The mode of modern warfare is not so favorable to pictorial representation, as that of the ancients. With the ancients, war was not so much of a science, so many men were seldom led out, and conducted as great machines among them, as with us. We employ columns of men of various sorts, and lead them by officers employing variety of manœuvres to obtain certain positions prior to a trial of arms. On the contrary, the ancient mode employing fewer men, and depending more on personal prowess in those men, were often a series of single combats by heroes singling out each other, as so admirably described by Homer. The combat de-

scribed in this picture was one more approaching to this latter mode than any one described in modern history; and will ever be a distinguishing and honourable feature in the military character of Great Britain. Mr. De Loutherbourg has rendered his name as deservedly celebrated for painting modern combats as Le Brun those of the ancients; and has even, with inferior materials to the painter of Alexander's battles, set himself on a level in the scale of painting, with this celebrated master. In this picture, the plain of Maida is accurately painted; and the whole of the combatting armies (if so small a quantity as the English had could be called an army) displayed in a most interesting and important period of the battle. The engraving could scarcely have been confided to a better artist than Mr. Cardon, who has executed his task with considerable ability: the figures are drawn with accuracy, and beautifully finished; and the

the whole makes a splendid and shewy print. But the sky is too meagre and uninteresting; in fact, there is too much of it; and the print would have been highly improved if a fifth part of the height of the print had been taken from the top.

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.
By John Britton, F.S.A. Vol. II. Part III.
Published by Taylor, Longman and Co. and the Editor.

The third Part of this work, devoted to the national architectural antiquities of our native country, is appropriated to the delineation of the Chapel Royal of St. George, at Windsor. When we reflect on the manner in which English antiquities have been presented to the public (the graphic department is alone alluded to) by Grose and Gough, those princes of antiquarianism, we certainly cannot too much wish that Mr. Britton may persevere in his present excellent style of representation. Although it has gone on in so many Numbers, no direlection has taken place of either quality or quantity; the same artists, or others of equal merit, have been engaged by him in the execution of the plates, and the same fidelity distinguishes the draftsmen. Mr. Mackenzie particularly deserves praise for the judgment he has displayed in the selection of proper stations for his views, and for the truth and fidelity of the lineal and aerial perspective in his productions.

The interior of the Chapel is one of those productions which, for correctness of detail and goodness of effect, would have done honour to a Clerisseau, or a Piranesi. Of the engravings it is sufficient to say, that they are equal in every respect to the best in any former Number of this work.

An Essay on the Doric Order of Architecture;
by Edmund Aikin, Architect. Published by Taylor, for the Architectural Society.

This is an essay on the most ancient, most simple and sublime, of the orders of architecture, which has been too little understood by the best of our architects. From Inigo Jones to Sir William Chambers, nothing but the Roman corruption and spoliation of this order (which was too much sanctioned by the authorities of Vignola, Palladio, and Scamozzi, was known in England. Stuart (called the Athenian) has the honor of introducing it to our knowledge; Mr. Smirke of employing it first in a grand style; * and

Mr. Aikin, of recommending it in a powerful manner from his pen. This work contains outline engravings of every authoritative specimen of the order, all reduced from the best authorities to one scale, description of them, and critical opinion on their comparative value. In our opinion, the example from the Agora, or portico of four columns at the entrance to the ancient market-place at Athens, the standard of the order, from which all that differ more or less, are more or less beautiful.

An allowance must certainly be made for optical deception, if they are used on a very large scale.

N. B. The volume of Essays, by members of this Society, in our next.

INTELLIGENCE.

As the name of every distinguished patron of the fine Arts is deserving of record, it is with much pleasure we mention that Mr. Johnes, of Hafod, has, with that penetration which distinguishes the true judge of merit in art, engaged Mr. Stothard, the Royal Academician, to paint some splendid decorations at his seat, and which are already begun.

The arts have lost a munificent patron by the death of sir Francis Baring, some particulars of whom will be found in another part of our Magazine. Sir Francis was the purchaser, at a very liberal price, of the President West's picture of "Christ teaching Humility," from the last year's exhibition.

The gallery of the British Institution in Pall-Mall, is now open for the students; and several noblemen and gentlemen have generously lent pictures for their studies, which is highly praise-worthy, and deserving commendation as far as it goes; but something farther is yet demanded from this patriotic society. The arts are tender plants, and, like the *mimosa sensitiva*, sicken at the touch of common-place restriction, or the chilling air of rigid formality. The restrictions of "size of canvas," copying only parts of pictures (surely it is not feared an English artist can equal a foreign one!) limited days and hours, have given a tinge of dissatisfaction among some of the most promising of the students. This is not intended as disrespectful to the governors of the institution, but as a hint of a grievance they must feel a pleasure in removing, when they are informed of it. As a contrast, we will only mention the Louvre

* By this term we do not mean to sanction their use of this order in theatrical edifices, as

may be seen in our review of Covent Garden Theatre, a short time after its completion.

Louvre at Paris, without any recommendation of the system as fit for England, that no restriction whatever is laid on copying any of the pictures, entirely or in part, and that every day, but Saturday and Sunday, is open to the artists.

We expect, in the course of the month, some important intelligence from Paris, on the state of the Arts in France, which shall not fail to be inserted in this place.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)

AMHURST Stephen, Market street, Westminster, and West Farleigh, Kent, brewer, and Uxbridge, copper and iron manufacturer. (Young and Hughes, Essex street, Strand)
 Arfoot Richard, Pyne's Mills, Exeter, miller. (Williams and Darke, Princes street, Bedford row, and Terrell, Exeter)
 Aydon Samuel, and William and Sarah Elwell, Shelf, Halifax, York, iron founders. (Smith, Hatton Garden, and Ramsten, Halifax)
 Baker Richard, West Bromwich, Stafford, coal dealer. (Johnson, Inner Temple, and Jackson, Birmingham)
 Ball Richard, Bridge road, Lambeth, linen draper. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
 Bamford John, Soyland, York, fustian manufacturer. (Knight, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
 Bantley Joshua, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, and Jepson, Manchester)
 Bayley Thomas, London, and John Footscrape, Birmingham, ironmongers. (Stuart, Bilton, Staffordshire)
 Bedford Charles, Manchester, merchant. (Cunliffe, Manchester, and Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane)
 Bellas John, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Partington, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple)
 Bennett William, Lawnsmead, Pountney-hill, tea dealer. (Collins and Waller, Spital square)
 Bertrand George, Princes street, Soho, tailor. (Pritchard, Essex street, Strand)
 Bickford John, Brixham, Devon, grocer. (Bridgman, Dartmouth, and Foulkes, Longdill, and Beckitt, Gray's Inn)
 Bignell William, Great St. Helen's, broker. (Brace, Symond's Inn)
 Blake Thomas, Webb street, Southwark, merchant. (Cranch, Union court, Broad street)
 Bland Richard, Threadneedle street, merchant. (Lathow, Wardrobe place, Doctor's Commons)
 Bold George, Edgware road, stone mason. (Jopson, Castle street, Holborn)
 Bracken Richard, Thomas Williams and Lancelot Bracken, Louthbury, Hannel manufacturers. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street)
 Breakwell George, Southwark, victualler. (Lodington and Hall, Temple)
 Bryant William, formerly of Garden court, Temple, dealer, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench. (Dawson and Wratclaw, Warwick street, Golden square)
 Bucknell Samuel, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, merchant. (Bulmer, Caister, and Lambert, Gray's Inn square)
 Buntingham Thomas, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, merchant. (Barber, Gray's Inn square, and Bellwood, Louth)
 Cameron Mary, Great Yarmouth, milliner. (Cory, jun. Yarmouth, and Harrott and Metcalf, Lincoln's Inn New square)
 Carpenter Henry, Sevenoaks, innkeeper. (Hutchins and Hilder, Sevenoaks, and King, Castle street, Holborn)
 Carritt John, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, merchant. (Lloyd, Great Grimsby)
 Caffin Timothy, Bristol, rectifier. (Chilton, Chancery lane)
 Caw Thomas, Cannon street, merchant. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
 Crowley Dennis, Portsmouth, tailor. (Maugnall, Warwick square)
 Cuthbert-James, Brixton, Surry, shopkeeper. (Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford row)
 Darlington Thomas, jun. Broken Cross, Northwich, Chester, cheesefactor. (Domville, Knutsford, and Wright and Pickering, Temple)
 Davies George Philip, Philpot lane, coffee merchant. (Wabrough, Warford court)
 Davies John, Chappow, Monmouth, watch-maker. (Bayly, Chappow)
 Dickie William, Little St. Thomas Apostle, London, merchant. (Kiss, Printer street, Blackfriars)
 Eady Samuel, St. Ives, Huntingdon, warehouseman. (Alexander, Lincoln's Inn New square, and Fetch, St. Ives)

Edwards Thomas, Fenchurch street, cotton merchant. (Parnell and Raffles, Church street, Spital-fields)
 Endall William, Chipping Norton, Oxford, mercer. (Woodcock and Twilt, Coventry)
 Fairburn John, Minories, bookseller. (Richardson, New Inn)
 Fielding Matthew, Manchester, manufacturer. (Jephson, Manchester, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)
 Fisher William, Houndsditch, linen-draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street)
 Freeman Daniel, William Sykes, and John Freeman, Hermondsey and Bridol, leather factors. (Gatty and Haddon, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
 Fullagar George, Hampstead, corn and coal merchant. (Williams, Curfitor street, Chancery lane)
 Furze John Breaker, Webb street, Southwark, merchant. (Cranch, Union court, Broad street)
 Gilgrest Benjamin, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Wilshire and Boulton, Old Broad street)
 Gordon Thomas, Tower street, wine and brandy merchant. (Swann, New Basinghall street)
 Gordon Thomas, and Thomas Steadman, late of Tower street, merchants, but now prisoners in the King's Bench. (Pitches and Sampson, Swithin's lane)
 Greaves Joshua, Fish street hill, leather seller. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court)
 Haigh, William, Halifax, York, grocer. (Scatcherd, Halifax, and Hodgson, Surry street, Strand)
 Hall Thomas, Bath, corn-factor. (Netherfole and Portal, Essex street, Strand, and Evill, Bath)
 Harvey William, Warrington, Lancaster, flour-dealer. (Hurd, Temple, and Cropper, Warrington)
 Hickton Henry, Stockport, Chester, victualler. (Chethem, Stockport, and Hodgson, Surry street, Strand)
 Hitchen William, St. Peter's hill, Doctors' Commons, whalebone merchant. (Richardson, New Inn)
 Hollamby William, Leadenhall street, librarian. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane)
 Hollyman Samuel Calne, Wilts, victualler. (Parkers, Axbridge, and Blakes Cook's court, Carey street)
 Hopkins John, Frome, Somerset, tailor. (Randolph, Bath, and Foulkes, Londill, and Ince, Gray's Inn)
 Humphrys Michael, Bristol, common brewer. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet street, and Frankis, Bristol)
 Hies John, Bristol, victualler. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet street, and Frankis, Bristol)
 Jones William, Barton-under-Needwood, Stafford, grocer and draper. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warford court, and Birch, Foster, and Bishop, Rugeley)
 Joseph Aaron, Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothier. (Ellis, Hatton Garden, and Rotton, Frome)
 Kellitt David, Leeds, York, butcher. (Sutton and Ward, Leeds, and Robinson, Essex street, Strand)
 Langdon James, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon. (Turner, Exeter, and Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery lane)
 Lant Daniel, West Smithfield, fairsman. (Dodd, Hart street, Bloomsbury)
 Lawrence Stephen, Oxford street, grocer. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho)
 Lee Stephen, Birchin lane, merchant. (Bryant, Copthall court)
 Mackenzie Alexander, Hammond's court, Mincing lane, wine merchant. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem)
 Manning John, Nampwich, Chester, draper. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Morgan, Manchester)
 M'Gough George, Liverpool, leather breeches maker. (Jackson, Liverpool, and Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn)
 Milner Charles, Hackney, dealer. (Smith, Bedford row)
 Morgan William Byrt, and Jacob Dudden, Shepton Mallet, Somerset bankers. (King, Bedford row, and Hyatt and Maikel, Shepton Mallet)
 Mozley Morris Lewin, Threadneedle street and Walbrook, merchant and warehouseman. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court)
 Mummary Richard, Margate, merchant. (Newcome, Vine street, Piccadilly)
 Nathan Moses Isaac, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, silversmith, jeweller, hawker, and pedlar. (Isaacs, Surry street, St. Mary Axe)
 Northam Hugh, Tooley street, hatter. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warford court)

Nathan

Murt Thomas, Buckingham place, New Road, builder. (Wilkinson and Young, Cavendish square)
Mury James, Singley, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, grocer.
N. Roffe and Son, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, and Dickson, Hull
Nether Samuel, South Lambeth, undertaker. (Hindman, Dyer's court Alderminster)
Philip Charles Allen and **Thomas Milford**, Pembroke, bankers. (Hilbard and King, Copthall court)
Phillips Thomas, Martin, and **William Fwyford**, Wilts, ironmen. (Hills, Reading, and Eyre, Gray's Inn square)
Powell John, Halifax, York, dealer in salt. (Wigleworth and Thomson, Gray's Inn)
Ramali James, Dean street, Westminster, upholsterer. (Seymour and Munro, Margaret street, Cavendish square)
Read Thomas, Leeds, York, merchant. (Hodgson, Furry street, Strand and Stead, Halifax)
Reimers John, Chisholm Henry, Old London street, Fenchurch street, mercant. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court)
Richardson John, Hull, spirit merchant. (Frod, Hull, and Roffe and Son, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn)
Riddleworth George, Adolphus, Whitechapel, linen-draper. (Adams, Old Jewry)
Rosbottom John, Field House, Sowerby, York, cotton-manufacturer. (Balfett, Manchester, and Huxley, Temple)
Self George, Fenchurch street, grocer. (Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopgate street Within)
Shaw Eschd. and **Jacob Giddings Hitchcock**, Bath, bankers. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath)
Shippson John, Horbeck, York, merchant. (Blakelock, Leeds, and Blakelock and Makinson, Temple)
Smith John, Moxon, Hants, grocer. (Warden, Salisbury, and Luxmore, Red Lion square)
Steele John, Llandaff, Glamorgan coal merchant. (Wood, Cardiff and Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn)
Stevens George, Morris, Alfred place, St. Giles's, upholster. (Farron, Gower street)
Stroud John, Swansea, banker. (Jenkin, James, and Abbott, New Inn, and Wiltons, Gloucester)
Taylor James, Kings road, whitesmith. (Young and Hughes, Essex street, Strand)
Taylor John, Banbury, Oxford, miller. (Aplin, Banbury)
Taylor Philip, Mea owa, Liverpool merchant. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Watty, Chancery lane)
Tomlinson Abel, Little Droylsden, Lancashire, shopkeeper. (Hurd, Temple, and Rankin, Manchester)
Turner Thomas, Nicholas square, Cripplegate, victualler. (Jones and Green, Salisbury square)
Wainworth John, Manchester, jeweller. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
Webb William, Liverpool, victualler. (Phillips, Liverpool, and Winkle, John street, Bedford row)
Westlake John, Gosport, baker. (Crickthank, Gosport, and Bradford, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn)
Wheeler John, Andover, Hants, mercer and tailor. (Footner, Andover, and Fremminge, Inner Temple)
Whitmarsh Thomas, New Sarum, Wilts, carrier. (Finney, Salisbury, and Townes, Temple)
Woodward Jonathan, Derby, lace manufacturer. (Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alcock Joseph, Nettledon, Oxfordshire, victualler, Oct. 5
Arnold William, Leicester-fields, linen-draper, Sept. 29
Babb John, Leadenhall street, hosiery, Oct. 20
Bain John, Ashford, Salop, farmer, Oct. 2
Baile L., Camberwell, mathematical instrument maker, Sept. 18
Beech William, Bishopgate street, dealer, Sept. 25
Bellamy Francis, and **Thomas Owen**, Rued Lane, wine-merchants, Sept. 11
Blizard Joseph, Broad street, Stock-broker, Oct. 16
Burt John, Bishop's Cade, Salop, plumber and glazier, Sept. 29
Byron David, New road, Tottenham Court, stone mason, Sept. 5
Burwell John, Union street, near North Shields, upholsterer, Oct. 9
Cave Theophilus, and **Samuel Richardson**, Tokenhouse yard, merchants, Sept. 11
Chubb George, Derby, grocer, Oct. 11
Cooper Richard, Paradise street, Mary le-bone, plasterer, Sept. 22
Cox James, and **John Smith**, Manchester, auctioneers, Oct. 10
Cuming Thomas, Cable court, Birchin lane, merchant, Oct. 6
Davis Thomas, Wheelock, Chester, victualler, Oct. 8
Levenith Ann, and **Henry**, Newport, [Villiers street, Strand, upholsterers, Sept. 22]
Dixon William and **Henry**, Rotherhithe, timber-merchants, Sept. 22
Douglas William, Ware, Herts, cheesemonger, Sept. 25
Dove Richard, Museum street, victualler, Oct. 9
Dowson Thomas, jun. Hereford money scrivener, Sept. 15
Durie James, Covent Garden, glazier, Oct. 13
Duffin Edward, Buckingham, linen draper, Sept. 18
Evans Thomas, Worcester, merchant, Sept. 20
Fairbairn Martin, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, banker, Sept. 18
Fenwick George, Mary-le-bone, veterinary surgeon, Oct. 11
Fry William and **John**, Croydon, bricklayers, Sept. 18
Gowrie William, Bathurst, Leeds, merchant, Nov. 6

Foy Walter, Beech street, Barbican, linen-draper, Sept. 18
Franco Moses, Spital square, merchant, Sept. 29
Garnons Charles, Holborn, trunk maker, Oct. 6
Gott John, Armley, York, clothier, Oct. 21
Gould John, Harrington, Worcester, paper manufacturer, Sept. 12
Hale Harry, and **Harry Haggard H.**, Birchin lane, oilman, Sept. 22
Hall Thomas, Berwick upon Tweed, merchant, Sept. 25
Halliday Thomas, Baildon, York, worsted-spinner, Oct. 8
Harding Anne, Bristol, haberdasher, Oct. 9
Harker Matthew, Oakham, Rutland, haberdasher, Oct. 1
Harvey Charles, Mournmouth, ironmonger, Oct. 8
Helemt Christopher, Watton, Plymouth, linen draper, Oct. 10
Hill Osborn, Shoreditch, cheesemonger, Sept. 25
Hitchcock James, otherwise **David James**, Sculcoates, York, white lead merchant, Oct. 9
Hitchcock James, otherwise **David James**, Josue de Prado, and **Peter Graves**, white lead merchants, Oct. 9
Hodson William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 23
Hoffman Andrew, Burges, Charles street, Covent Garden, tailor, Sept. 29
Hopkins Samuel, Leeds, York, merchant, Sept. 26
Hudn John, Hanister, Hackney Grove, and Old City Chambers, merchant, Oct. 13
Jefferson Richard, and **William Dickinson**, Hull, woollen-draper, Oct. 9
Jenkins David, Llantriffent, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, Oct. 2
Johnson William, and **Nevill Browne**, Fish street hill, grocers, Oct. 30
Keyse Thomas, and **Charles Pratt Wyatt**, Langbourn Ward Chambers, merchants, Sept. 22
Killick John, Shepherd, Hackney Mills, Lea Bridge, miller, Sept. 29
Kimpton Richard, Marfleet, York, horse-dealer, Oct. 12
King William, Newport, Isle of Wight, miller, Sept. 20
Lloyd John, and **William Wydown**, Upper Thames street, grocers, Sept. 15
Lobban John, Great Wild street, coach plate founder, Oct. 9
Lund Benson, Epworth, York, flax-dresser, Oct. 9
Macauley John, Patrick, Whytock, and **John Duncan**, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 26
McDonald William, Tottenham Court road, linen-draper, Sept. 18
Morris William, Birmingham, timber merchant, Sept. 25
Moseley Henry, and **Isaac Whieldon**, Lawrence Pountney hill, merchants, Oct. 10
Murray Thomas, Paternoster-row, Spital fields, shoemaker, Oct. 9
Myers David, Thompson, Stamford, Lincoln, draper, Sept. 26
Newman John, Bishopgate street without, linen draper, Oct. 15
Pawlett Daniel, Nottingham, tallow chandler, Oct. 17
Pears Samuel, John Watton, John Watton, jun. and Joseph Watton, Preston, cotton manufacturers, Oct. 6
Ponplestone William, Plymouth, grocer, Oct. 9
Potter William, jun. Nottingham, grocer, Sept. 17
Prinn Philip, Brewer street, Jeweller, Sept. 18, 29
Pugh George, and **James Davis**, Old Fish street, chemist, Sept. 22
Rainey Samuel, Bishop Stortford, Herts, upholsterer, Oct. 16
Raxley Samuel, and **Peter Aldrich**, Bishop Stortford, Herts, upholsterers, Oct. 16
Richards Mary, Vauxhall, Birmingham, dealer, Oct. 15
Roberts William, Bristol, linen-draper, Oct. 11
Roper William, Haddock, London, merchant, Nov. 6
Sadler Robert, South Shields, Durham, merchant, Oct. 11
Scott Joseph, North Shields, grocer, Oct. 9
Sellon Andrew, Hoxton, Devon, grocer, Oct. 11
Seal Joseph, Saddleworth, York, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 8
Shakelhaft James, jun. Widegate street, Bishopgate street, Oct. 20
Shibcock John, Huddersfield, York, merchant, Sept. 26
South John, Cardiff, ironmonger, Oct. 22
St. peton Thomas, Sheerness, boat-builder, Sept. 21
Stevenlin David, Strand, shoemaker, Sept. 29
Stratton George, Piccadilly, ironmonger, Sept. 18
Symonds John, Ramsden, Oxford, horse-dealer, Oct. 5
Timson John, Watton, and **John Baxter**, Leicester, linen-draper, Sept. 24
Towell John, Tenney, Lincoln, victualler, Oct. 13
Tutin Ralph, Chandos street, Covent Garden, cheesemonger, Sept. 22
Vernon Thomas, Towcester, Northampton, grocer, Sept. 24, Oct. 8
Waghorn Thomas, Romford, draper, Oct. 20
Walker Roger, Hull, grocer, Sept. 15
Weightman Thomas, Newgate street, mercer, Sept. 18
West Robert, Oxford street, draper, Sept. 15, Oct. 20
Weston John, Lane End, Stafford, potter, Sept. 26
Wetherby Thomas, Great St. Thomas Apostle, ironmonger, Sept. 29
White Thomas, jen. Strand, Kent, coal merchant, Sept. 28
Whitehead Edward, Penrhyvill, insurance broker, Oct. 16
Wilcock Thomas, Exeter, tallow chandler, Oct. 14
Williams Roger, Beowehy, Mournmouth, shopkeeper, Sept. 14, Oct. 12
Williams Henry, Chesham, Mournmouth, merchant, Sept. 25
Winch Robert, Shoe lane, press maker, Nov. 5
Withington John, Runcorn, Cheshire, stone mason, Sept. 14
Wick Henry, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 20

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.**Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE late fire at Mr. GILLET's, the printer's, in Salisbury-square, consumed upwards of twenty-five thousand pounds' worth of the stock of Sir Richard Phillips, estimated at the wholesale price; and among other works, nearly two thousand sets of the splendid Bible, by Mr. Hewlett. Owing to this catastrophe, therefore, that superior work is likely to become very scarce, few sets having escaped the flames; and it not being worth while to re-print the twenty parts which were destroyed of so expensive a work. Unfortunately, a considerable part of the manuscript of the seven concluding parts was also burnt, so that the continuation is unavoidably delayed for a month or two, till Mr. H. can re-prepare his manuscript.

The following works of the same publisher were destroyed at the same time:

5,000 Mortimer's Dictionary of Commerce.

10,000 Joyce's Arithmetic.

250 Neale's Spain.

600 Military Essays.

1,000 Cooper's Surgery.

1,100 Letters of a Nobleman to his Son at Eton and Oxford.

1,000 Crocher's Land Surveying.

2,000 Mavor's Natural History.

1,500 Smith's Geography.

700 Lambert's Travels in America;

besides other works of inferior magnitude. The Messrs. STOCKDALE lost also about two thousand five hundred pounds' worth of books; and Mr. Gillet nearly ten thousand pounds in books and printing stock, besides his buildings.

The conclusions drawn by Mr. DAVEY in his late publication on the Muriatic Acid, will serve to extend and enlighten the theory of chemistry to a greater extent than any of the brilliant discoveries formerly made by this illustrious chemist. The following are his conclusions:

1st. That the oxymuriatic acid is (as far as our knowledge extends) a *simple substance*, which may be classed in the same order of natural bodies as oxygen gas; being determined, like oxygen, to the positive surface in voltaic combinations, and like oxygen, combining with inflammable substances, producing heat and light.

2dly. That its combinations with inflammable bodies are analogous to oxides and acids in their properties and powers of combination, but they differ from them in being, for the most part, decomposable by water.

3dly. That hydrogen is the basis of the muriatic acid, and oxymuriatic acid its acidifying principle.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 204.

4thly. That the compounds of phosphorus, arsenic, tin, &c. with oxymuriatic acid, approach in their nature to acids, and neutralize ammonia and other salifiable bases.

5thly. That the combination of ammonia with phosphorus, acidified by oxymuriatic acid, is a peculiar compound, having properties like those of an earth, and is not decomposable at an intense red heat.

6thly. That oxymuriatic acid has a stronger attraction for most inflammable bodies than oxygen; and that on the hypothesis of the connection of electrical powers with chemical attractions, it must be highest in the scale of negative power; and that the oxygen, which is supposed to exist in oxymuriatic acid, has always been expelled by it from water or oxides.

The French chemists questioned the accuracy of the inferences drawn by Mr. Davy from his electro-chemical researches, respecting the nature of the alkalies and the earths; maintaining that the metallic bodies obtained from these substances, in place of being simple, as asserted by Mr. Davy, were compounds of the alkalies and earths with hydrogen; or, in other words, that the new bodies were *hydrurets*. Of this opinion were Gay Lussac, Thenard, and most of the French chemists. Berthollet among the rest warmly contested the correctness of Mr. Davy's inferences, and maintained the accuracy of the French conclusions. At a meeting however of the French National Institute in the end of June, Messrs. Gay Lussac and Thenard, read a notice containing the results of a great variety of experiments on the new metals; from all of which they concluded, after a most rigorous investigation, that professor Davy was perfectly correct in his inferences; and, with a degree of frankness honourable to themselves, renounced their former opinion that these new metals are *hydrurets*.

It is well known to mathematicians that the doctrine of solid angles was left in a very imperfect state by Euclid, and has been scarcely at all advanced by subsequent geometers; one of the latest commentators on Euclid, Professor Playfair, having remarked, that "we have no way of expounding, even in the simplest cases, the ratio which one of them bears to another." Dr. GREGORY, of the Military Academy, has recently invented a Theory of Solid Angles, which is at once simple, satisfactory, and universal in its application. By means of this theory,

2 M

meeting

the relative magnitudes of solid angles may be ascertained, not only when they are of the same class as those formed by the meeting of three planes, those by the meeting of four planes, the vertical angles of cones, &c. but angles of one class may be compared with those of another, with respect to magnitude; and their mutual relations be determined by processes as obvious and elementary as the usual operations in plane trigonometry.

The governors of Bethlem Hospital have recently informed the public, that the present hospital, which was erected almost immediately after the fire of London, upon an insecure foundation, and constructed in haste, as well as in a great degree with unseasoned materials, has long been in so decayed and dangerous a state, as to have rendered it at length necessary to pull down a considerable part of it, and to limit, in consequence, the number of the patients. The remaining part of the building is also hastening fast to decay; and it having therefore become necessary to meet such exigency, application has been made to parliament, in the last session, for an act to enable the governors to exchange, with the city of London, the present contracted scite of the hospital, for a piece of ground, containing nearly twelve acres, situate in St. George's Fields, on which spot, the unhappy subjects of mental derangement will, in addition to their former advantages, possess such superior requisites of air and exercise, as they have never yet enjoyed, which are not only likely to add in a considerable degree to their comfort, but also to accelerate their cure. In addition to these circumstances, it is necessary also to observe, that the plan of the ancient structure is very capable of improvement, and has long indeed required it. The governors therefore trust, that, from the superior light which has been thrown upon the study of architecture within the last century, and the extensive improvements which the science of medicine has received within the same period, they may venture to predict the most favourable results from the combined talents of able architects, and experienced medical professors. With this view, they have advertised for plans for the new building, and offered premiums of 200*l.* for the best; 100*l.* for the second; and 50*l.* for the third best designs, in the full confidence of being adequately assisted in their anxious desires to erect an hospital which may be at once a monu-

ment of a benevolent and enlightened age, and an honour to a great and distinguished nation. The present intention of the governors, is to erect a building capable of containing four hundred patients, but not to confine themselves even to that enlarged number, if they shall be enabled, by the liberality of the public, to proceed farther in their design. The funds of the hospital which are applicable to the purposes of a new building, amount, however, at this time, to little more than 27,000*l.* while the cost of a new hospital, upon the scale proposed, can hardly be estimated at a smaller sum than 100,000*l.* To effect therefore so desirable a purpose as that in view, it will be obvious, that nothing short of a liberal subscription on the part of the public at large, can suffice. The governors, therefore, most earnestly intreat the attention of all corporate bodies, as well as individuals, throughout the kingdom, to the present address, which has nothing less for its object than supplying more extensive means of relief and cure, than have ever yet been afforded, to the unfortunate subjects of the most afflicting malady with which it has pleased the Almighty, in his wisdom, to visit his creatures; and they are induced to hope, that such assistance as they now require, will not be solicited in vain, in a country whose greatest characteristic is its noble and generous solicitude to alleviate the miseries, administer to the necessities, and heal the diseases, of its people.

Mr. FAREY, sen. whose time for three years past has been occupied in the Survey of the County of Derby, in arranging his materials, and preparing an elaborate report on its minerals, manufactures, and agriculture, which is now understood to be in considerable forwardness, has favoured us with the following extract from his manuscripts:

"It appears, that in all England, Wales, and Scotland, there were, in 1801 rather more than 1 one-fifth families to a house, or every fifth house has two families in it and more; but in Derbyshire very little less than 1 one-seventh, or every 17th house only is thus doubly occupied; which may be accounted for from the cheapness of stone, slate, and lime, to build with in most parts, and the plentifulness of coals and clay in others, and from the comparative comfort in which the cottagers live, to what is observable in some other districts. In Great Britain, the number of persons to a house is rather more than 5 four-fifths, while in Derbyshire, it very little exceeds 5 one-twentieth. In Britain the number of persons to a family

is rather more than 4 four-fifths, in Derbyshire rather less than 4 four-fifths."

"In Britain, one individual out of every 5 one-eighth, is employed in agriculture; in Derbyshire 5 one-twelfth are so employed. In Britain, an equal proportion of the population is employed in agriculture as in manufactures, or 1 in 5 one-eighth in each case; but in Derbyshire, 1 in 4 one-twelfth are employed in manufactures; which last, strikingly shews the spirit and industry of the people of this fine county: though they devote rather more labour than is done on the average of Britain to the cultivation and improvement of their soil, yet have they one person in about every twenty-one more of their whole population, employed in manufactures and handicrafts, than on the average of Britain is the case. If we take England and Wales to contain 37,267,000 acres, then there is 23 three-fifths acres to each inhabited house, and 4 one-fifth acres to each individual; while Derbyshire, containing 622,080 acres, gives a house to each 19½ acres nearly, and a person to less than every 3 four-fifths acres of its surface, much as has been said to its disparagement in the national scale, by former writers, who have expatiated on its bleak and steril wastes, and on the inhospitable climate of its alpine mountains."

Dr. ADAMS's next course of lectures on the institutes and practice of medicine, will be given at Dr. Anderson's lecture rooms, No. 47, Frith-street, Soho, commencing on Monday, October 8, at eight o'clock in the morning. On the same morning at nine o'clock, Dr. Anderson will begin his course of scientific and practical chemistry.

JOHN STEWART, esq. author of "The Pleasures of Love;" "The Resurrection," &c. has in the press a new poetical work, entitled "Genevieve, or the Spirit of the Drave;" with odes, and other poems, chiefly amatory and descriptive, in four books.

Mr. WILLIAM WALTON, who has been long resident in St. Domingo, is engaged in drawing up a statistical account of what is called *Hispanola*, to distinguish it from *Hayti*, now governed by three chiefs, viz. Christophe, Petion, and Phillippe Dos, a relation of Toussaint. This gentleman, whose research has been general, and whose labours promise to be of great utility to our trade, has, among other curiosities, brought over a specimen of South American mythological sculpture, of great singularity; it is an idol of granite, of the hardest texture, and represents a disk gently curved at the bottom, so as to enable the image to roll, on which reposes a ring, out of which issues a sort of phallic stem, that is crowned with a fierce human

head, and some appendages, that it is difficult to discover the meaning of; it is a mass balancing the head, that is divided into four compartments, by a cross. The head is capped by an ornament, representing a thunderbolt, or two tridents linked together by a bar. The whole is worked with great correctness and truth, like the Egyptian idols, but the character of the head is Mexican. He has also a specimen of their earthenware, very hard baked, being the legs of a vase that represent a monkey's head; the whole much like Etruscan, or early Greek, and manifesting great regularity in the mould, as well as a systematic style of art that is very original, but approaches more to the Egyptian than any other.

Mr. HOGG has lately edited the posthumous works of Mr. Roberts, a young man who evinced, it is said, great genius. These poems will be sold for the benefit of his family, who reside in Bristol, and are accompanied with a very interesting account of his life. He died at the age of 25, of a consumption.

A very exquisite etching by BARDEN, has lately been made, and given away to antiquarians, for the Rev. Mr. Thornbury, of Avening, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire. The plate is a representation of three ancient sepulchres lately discovered in Avening, and now removed into the home ground of that gentleman, where they are placed as nearly in the same position in which they were found, after the tumulus or hillock of loose stones which covered them, was cleared away.

SCHIAVONETTI's merit was never duly appreciated before his death: his best monument will always be that chaste engraving which he made of Mr. Howard's copy of the picture at Mr. Coke's, from Michael Angelo; the eternal subject of envy and praise duly merited: where the Florentine soldiers are springing from the Arno to encounter their enemies. The plate makes a part of the Rev. Mr. Forster's classical publication.

Mr. PETER HAWKER's fossil alligator is now united, and set up in a fine style at his Parsonage, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire; it came from Weston Quarry, near Bath, and is an unrivalled recovery.

An Account of the great Sand-stone Crystals, discovered by Dr. Fox, at digging the Canal at Bristol, has lately been presented to the Geological Society.

Dr. CAREY has in the press, a new edition of his *Practical English Prosody*

and Versification; or descriptions of the different species of English Verse, with Exercises in Scanning and Versification, gradually accommodated to the various capacities of youth, at different ages, and calculated to produce correctness of ear and taste, in reading and writing poetry; the whole interspersed with occasional remarks on Etymology, Syntax, and Pronunciation, and accompanied with a *Key*, for the convenience of teachers, or of those who wish to learn without a teacher.

In consequence of the demand for Mr. Brown's two American novels, *Wieland*, or the Transformation; and *Ormond*, or the Secret Witness; uniform editions are preparing, and will speedily be published by Mr. Colburn.

"Ball-room Votaries, or Canterbury and its Vicinity." A second edition of this popular satirical poem will shortly appear, with the addition of several new characters.

An interesting novel, entitled "*Julia de Vienne*," from the pen of a lady nearly related to a family of distinction, is published by subscription. It is inscribed, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has, with his accustomed liberality, generously condescended to patronize the undertaking. Mr. Colburn, of Conduit-street, is appointed to receive the subscriptions.

Mr. JOHN NELSON, of Islington, is preparing for the press, a quarto volume on the History, Topography, and Antiquities, of that parish, illustrated by several engraved views of ancient buildings yet remaining there, and others long since removed, together with an old Plan of the village, and several miscellaneous plates, &c.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, who as pupil, is intimately acquainted with the practice of the late Mr. Saunders, is preparing a practical work on a frequent Disease of the Eye.

A translation of Breckkopf's Remarks on the History of the Invention of Printing, together with a Summary of the contents of an enlarged work on that subject, will speedily appear.

Mr. SAINT, late one of the mathematical masters in the Royal Military Academy, is about to publish his four Letters to Lieutenant-colonel Mudge, on the inferior State of the Studies in that Institution.

Dr. FARRE and Mr. BENJAMIN TRAVERS will commence in January next, at the London Infirmary in Charterhouse-

square, a Course of Lectures exhibiting the changes induced by disease in the several organs of the human body. The medical department of the Course will be conducted by Dr. Farre; the surgical by Mr. Travers. The whole will be illustrated by preparations and original cases. A prospectus, including particulars of attendance, will be published in a few days.

Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street. The autumnal course of lectures on anatomy, physiology, and surgery, will be commenced on Monday, the 1st of October, at two o'clock, by Mr. BROOKES.

The Rev. Archdeacon COXE has nearly completed a *Life of Stillington*.

Mr. ROBERT KERR, of Edinburgh, is preparing for the press, in two octavo volumes, *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of the late Mr. William Smellie*, printer, of that city, secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, F.R.S. &c. This work will comprise a view of the literary history of Scotland from 1758 to 1795, with numerous anecdotes of learned Scotsmen of eminence; and accounts of many important publications in which Mr. Smellie was either directly concerned as sole or joint author, or which derived material aid from his acute critical skill and correct taste, in their progress through the press during the above-mentioned period.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, of the Inner Temple, is preparing for publication, in an octavo volume, an *Epitome of the Laws relating to Commerce*; with a sketch of the present state of Mercantile Practice and Customs, and the Duties of Consuls and Supercargoes.

Mr. MICHAEL FRYER, secretary to the Bristol Philosophical Society, intends to publish by subscription, a *General History of the Mathematics*, from the earliest ages to the close of the 18th century, in three octavo volumes.

A translation of the *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, by the celebrated JOHN CALVIN, in three volumes octavo, may be shortly expected to appear.

The Copenhagen medal for last year has been adjudged by the Royal Society, to Mr. EDWARD TROUGHTON, for the account of his method of dividing astronomical instruments, printed in the last volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

It appears, by some recent experiments, that tiles are greatly improved, and rendered impervious to water and frost,

frost, by being rubbed over with tar before they are laid on the roof.

To take out Writing—When recently written, ink may be completely removed by the oxymuriatic acid, (concentrated and in solution.) The paper is to be washed over repeatedly with the acid; but it will be necessary afterwards to wash it also with lime water, for the purpose of neutralizing any acid that may be left on the paper, and which would considerably weaken it. If the ink have been long written, it will have undergone such change as to prevent the preceding process acting. It ought therefore to be washed with liver of sulphur (sulphuret of ammonia) before the oxymuriatic acid is applied. It may be washed with a hair pencil.

Professor LESLIE, of Edinburgh, has discovered a new mode of producing artificial cold. Without any expenditure of materials, he can, by means of a simple apparatus, in which the action of certain chemical powers is combined, freeze a mass of water, and keep it for an indefinite length of time in a state of ice. In an hour, he has thus formed a cake of six inches in diameter and three quarters of an inch thick; with very little trouble, he can produce a permanent cold of 90 degrees of Fahrenheit, below the temperature of the air, and might easily push it to more than 100 degrees.

The following has been published as an account of livings in England and Wales under 50l. a-year :

Not exceeding 10l. a year	-	12
From 10l. to 20l. incl.	-	72
From 20l. to 30l.	-	191
From 30l. to 40l.	-	353
From 40l. to 50l.	-	433
From 50l. to 60l.	-	407
From 60l. to 70l.	-	376
From 70l. to 80l.	-	319
From 80l. to 90l.	-	309
From 90l. to 100l.	-	315
From 100l. to 110l.	-	283
From 110l. to 120l.	-	307
From 120l. to 130l.	-	246
From 130l. to 140l.	-	205
From 140l. to 150l. excl.	-	170

Total 3998

Of these very small livings three are in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, three in that of Norwich, two in that of St. David's, one in that of Llandaff, one in that of London, one in that of Peterborough, and one in that of Winchester.

FRANCE.

M. DE SAUSSURE lately made a series of experiments on the combustion of

several sorts of charcoal. He found that Cornish plumbago, burned in oxygen gas, yields nothing but carbonic acid gas, and oxide of iron, without any mixture of water, or of hydrogen gas. The purest charcoal next to plumbago, is that produced by decomposing the essential oil of rosemary in a red-hot tube. In its combustion, it did not form any notable quantity of water; but it gave out some oxycarburetted hydrogen, though in too small a quantity, for the composition of the acid gas to be sensibly modified by it. From this experiment it appeared, that 100 parts of carbonic acid contain 27.11 of carbon, and 72.89 of oxygen. The combustion of anthracite, previously exposed to a red heat, furnished too perceptible a quantity of water and of hydrogen for the results of this process to be calculated with accuracy, and compared with the preceding. The combustion of box charcoal too, dried by long incandescence, furnished an appreciable quantity of water and oxycarburetted hydrogen.

Some experiments having been transmitted to M. DELAMETHERIE, on the action of the electric fluid, by which an iron cylinder an inch and half thick, filled with water, was torn asunder, that gentleman asks, Whether these effects of electricity, in rupturing masses of so much tenacity as iron cylinders, do not give some probability to the idea of those German astronomers, who have thought that the four new planets, Ceres, Juno, Pallas, and Vesta, are fragments of a larger planet formerly situate between Mars and Jupiter, and broken by some unknown cause? Suppose, for instance, that the centre of this planet was a mass of metal, similarly circumstanced with the author's cylinders; and that a metallic vein, or any other conducting substance, acted like the loaded wire, and conducted the electricity of the atmosphere into the metallic mass, might not a great number of strong discharges, such as occur in violent thunder-storms, burst this metallic mass asunder, and project the different parts to a distance?

The experiments of PICTET, made with two mirrors, in the focus of one of which he placed a burning body, and thus set fire to combustible substances in the focus of the other, had been made more than a hundred years before. Lambert, in his Pyrometry, says, on the authority of Zahn, that the experiment of collecting heat from a charcoal fire by a mirror

ror of eighteen inches diameter, and reflecting it to the distance of twenty or twenty-four feet, to a smaller mirror of nine inches, which so concentrated the rays, that tinder and matches were kindled by them, had long ago been made at Vienna. The work of Zahn was published in 1685. Pictet's experiment with ice, which surprised him so much, is described in the same work. The author continues thus, "If, instead of fire, I placed cold water in the focus of the mirror, it diffused an agreeable coldness even in the height of summer: and if, instead of water, I used ice, very considerable cold was produced at the distance of ten or twenty paces,

AMERICA.

Mr. Wood, of Richmond, Virginia, has published a new Theory of the Diurnal Rotation of the Earth, demonstrated from the properties of the Cycloid and Epicycloid; with an Application of the Theory to the Explanation of the Phenomena of the Winds and Tides. Two gentlemen in Richmond having laid a wager on the question, Whether the top and bottom of a cart, or carriage-wheel, in motion, move with equal or unequal velocities? the consideration of it led Mr. Wood to consider, that every point of a carriage-wheel moving along a right line in a horizontal plane, describes a cycloid, a leading property of which curve is for the generating point to describe unequal arcs in equal times, and that any point in the upper semicircle of the wheel, must therefore move with greater velocity than the corresponding and opposite point in the under semicircle. This he applies to the motion of the earth; the motion of any point on the earth's surface, with the exception of the two poles, being compounded of two motions, a rotary motion round the axis of the earth, and a progressive motion along the plane of the ecliptic, will also describe a curve of the cycloidal, or rather epicycloidal species, possessing a similar property with the common cycloid, generated by a carriage-wheel. The cycloidal motion on the points of the earth's surface being established, several important consequences obviously present themselves relative to the fluids which encompass the earth, the phenomena of tides, trade-winds, &c. The effect which the difference in the gravity of bodies produces upon the matter and fluids on the surface of the globe, is 306 times greater than the effect pro-

duced by the attraction of the moon, and 1372 times greater than any effect produced by the sun.

It is now a little more than five years, since a number of German families, styling themselves "the Harmony Society," went to the United States, with the view of forming a distinct settlement. They soon planted themselves in the wilderness of Butler County, in the north-western corner of Pennsylvania. The following account of the origin and progress of their settlement is copied from *The Mirror*, a paper published in the neighbourhood of this thriving people.

"The Association of Harmony had its origin in Germany upwards of twenty years ago, and feeling themselves much oppressed on account of their religion, they concluded to seek a country where they could exercise their religion without hinderance or oppression. They chose the United States of America. In the year 1804, in December, about twenty families arrived in Zelinople, in the neighbourhood of which Mr. George Rapp, with some others, bought about four thousand seven hundred acres of land, and during that fall built nine log-houses. In the year 1805, in the spring, the society consisted of about fifty families; they laid out the town of Harmony on their own land, and in that spring built twelve log-houses, 21 feet by 18, built a large barn, cleared 25 acres round the town, and 151 acres for corn, and 50 acres for potatoes; a grist mill was built this year, the race 5-8 of a mile long, and 15 acres cleared for meadow; the other ground sowed with wheat and rye: in the fall and winter, thirty houses more were built. In the year 1806, an inn was built, two stories high, forty-two feet by thirty-two feet, and some other houses; 300 acres cleared for corn, 58 acres for meadow; an oil mill was built, and a tannery, a blue dyer's shop, and a frame barn 100 feet long. In the year 1807, 360 acres were cleared for grain and a meadow, a brick store-house built, a saw-mill and beer brewery erected, and four acres of vines planted: in this year the society sold 500 bushels of grain, and 3000 gallons of whiskey, manufactured by themselves of their own produce. In the year 1808, a considerable quantity of ground cleared, a meeting-house built of brick, 70 feet long, and 55 feet wide; another brick house built, some other buildings and stables for cattle, potash, soap-boiler, and candle-drawer shops, erected; a frame barn of 80 feet long built. Of the produce of this year was sold 2000 bushels of grain, and 1400 bushels were distilled. In the year 1809, a fulling-mill was built, which does a great deal of business for the country; also a hemp-mill, an oil-mill, a grist-mill, a brick warehouse 46 feet by 36, and another brick building of the same dimensions, one of which

has a cellar completely arched under the whole, for the purpose of a wine-cellar. A considerable quantity of land cleared this year. The produce of this year was 6000 bushels of Indian corn, 4500 bushels of wheat, 5000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of potatoes, 4000lbs. of hemp and flax, 100 bushels of barley brewed into beer, and 50 gallons of sweet oil, made from the white poppy. Of the produce of this year will be sold 3000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of potatoes, 1000 of wheat, 1200 bushels of rye will be distilled. In the year 1810, will be erected a barn 90 feet long, a school-house 50 feet by 44 wide, a grist-mill with three pair of stones, one of which will be burrs, and some small brick-houses for families. The society now consists of 780 persons, comprising 140 families; they have now 1600 acres

of land cleared, 203 acres whereof are in meadow, and possess at present 6000 acres of land. There are different tradesmen members of this society, who work for the country as well as the society; to wit: twelve shoemakers, 6 taylor, 12 weavers, 3 wheelwrights, 5 coopers, 6 blacksmiths, 2 nailsmiths, 3 rope-makers, 3 blue-dyers, 10 carpenters, 4 cabinet-makers, 2 sadlers, 2 wagon-makers, 12 masons, 2 potters, one soap-boiler, a doctor and apothecary; and, in a short time, a hatter and a tin-plate worker is expected. During the last year, the shoemakers alone worked for the country to the amount of 112 dollars, and 8 cents.; the coopers to the amount of 207 dollars; and sadlers to the amount of 739 dollars, 54 cents.; the tannery 675 dollars; the blacksmiths 180 dollars.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1810.

THE disease denominated cholera, has been observed by physicians to mark the decline of the hot season as faithfully as the appearance of the swallow announces the spring. It has not as yet prevailed to any very great extent; nor, in the few cases which have come within the Reporter's observation, has it exhibited any unusual degree of virulence or malignity. The medical treatment of it is sufficiently simple; but when neglected or mismanaged, this disorder is remarkably rapid in hastening towards a fatal termination. The patient not unfrequently dies within twenty-four hours from its first attack.

Diseases of the hepatic system, are by no means confined to any particular season of the year; throughout every section of it, although more properly belonging to warmer climates, they form a large proportion in the mass even of English maladies. It were to be wished that the commencement of disease in an organ so important as the liver, should announce itself by some obtrusive character. But this essential viscus has often been found after death to have been indurated without any marked indication of disease during the life of the subject, but dyspepsia or simple indigestion. Fortunately, however, in the greater number of cases, less equivocal signs of this disorder shew themselves before it be too late to avert its most lamentable consequences. A sense of heaviness in the upper part of the abdomen, an ob-

tuse pain below the ribs on the right side, with a troublesome flatulence or acidity in the first passages, are reasonable grounds of apprehension. When a bou-
vivant, whose habits of life it should be observed are in this country by far the most frequent exciting cause of liver complaints, begins to be conscious of any of these symptoms, and cannot lie with ease on the left side, no time ought to be lost in reforming his regimen, as well in having recourse to those modes of recovery which the medical art may afford. On a close interrogation of invalids with disorganized livers, we shall often find that they can recollect the exact time since which, and not before, they always found themselves on the right side on awakening. It is probable, that inward sensations during sleep, unconsciously incline the patient to take this position. We should, however, be aware that an equal ease in lying on either side is no demonstration of the liver being in a sound condition. A sallowness of skin, and particularly a light yellow colour of the forehead, may often be interpreted as notices of hepatic disorganization: so may likewise a pain under the right shoulder blade; and what is particularly worthy of notice, an habitual morning cough, followed by the ejection of a little froth from the mouth. The liver may occasionally be felt hard or enlarged, but there is no one, it is to be hoped, who would defer his apprehensions until they are forced upon him by this palpable

palpable completion of evidence. After all, a large proportion of what are called cases of diseased liver, may, perhaps, more properly be called cases of broken up habits, or exhausted stamina. The constitution is not so often, perhaps, affected in the first instance by a disease of the liver, as the liver by the disease or decay of the constitution; on which account it is not altogether by the remedies which seem to have a more particular and specific operation upon this organ, that its irregularities are to be corrected, or its obstructions removed, but in a great measure by those medicines and methods of treatment which are calculated to restore lost tone to the general fibre or prop, for a period—the tottering pillars

of the frame. There are, no doubt, articles of the *materia medica*, which do not in general rank with tonics or corroborants, that have a decidedly and eminently favourable operation on hepatic disorders. Of these calomel is the most distinguished and conspicuous; but calomel, powerful and beneficial as this drug unquestionably is, when seasonably and discreetly administered, has perhaps of late been extolled with a somewhat intemperate zeal, and appears to the Reporter at least to have been employed, in certain cases, with too little reserve and discrimination.

September 25, 1810, J. REID,
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

ON the 18th of August his Majesty proposed the Prince of Ponte Corvo to the Diet, as a proper person to be chosen Crown Prince of Sweden, in the following speech: "When the last Diet finished a laborious session, the fairest prospects presented themselves to Sweden, and lasting tranquillity terminated a long series of misfortunes. Three treaties of peace had secured the dominions which remained to us at the end of a destructive war, and a generous Prince, placed near the throne, promised powerfully to support that institution which the wisdom of the States had formed, and by future prosperity to secure an indemnification for past misfortunes. His Majesty, who shared in the pleasing hopes of his people, participated in their grief, when one of those unexpected blows, by which Providence manifests to men their weakness and their dependence on his will, called the Crown Prince Charles Augustus to himself, and shrouded the destiny of Sweden in a dreadful gloom."

His Majesty continued to observe, "that the immediate appointment of a successor to the throne was necessary to maintain the tranquillity of the State, and that he had seen with pleasure that the Empire joined with him in thinking the Prince of Ponte Corvo most worthy of their choice." After an animated panegyric on the military and political talents and private virtues of the Prince, he added, "that he having a son, would remove in future times that uncertainty of succession to the throne, the removal of which some late lamentable events have rendered still more important to the country." He concluded by proposing to the assembled States of the Empire, "his Serene Highness John Baptiste Julien Bernasotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, as Crown Prince of Sweden, and his Majesty's

successor on the Swedish throne, provided in the event of his being chosen by the States; he will, pursuant to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, before he arrives on Swedish ground adopt the tenets of the pure Evangelic Creed, and also sign a declaration similar to that proposed by the States to the late Crown Prince."

This speech is stated to have been received with general approval, and after half-an-hour's deliberation, the Diet confirmed the nomination.

TURKEY.

The report of the Russians having gained decisive advantages over the Turks, and compelled the latter to retreat to Adrianople, after having interposed a corps between that city and the retreating army, appears to be wholly unfounded. The Ottoman Empire, though greatly declined from its pristine splendour, is yet capable of efforts, not indeed sufficiently vigorous to resuscitate its former grandeur but powerful enough to retard its declension and to inspire even its foes with admiration. The supplement to the Petersburg Court Gazette of the 17th ult. gives the details of a gallant attack made on the 8th by 12,000 Turks, under the Nyzer of Brailow, in front of Schumla. They were opposed by the main body of the Russians under Count Kamenskoi, and finally repulsed. It does not appear that the former had any other object beyond that of beating up the enemy's quarters. The Grand Vizier, the account adds, viewed the progress of the battle from a hill at some distance, where he was attended by a numerous retinue.

PORTUGAL.

Proclamation of the French Commander in Chief.

"PORTUGUESE!—The armies of Napoleon the Great, are on your frontiers, and we are

are on the point of entering your country as friends, not as conquerors. They do not come to make war upon you, but to fight those who have induced you to take up arms. Portuguese! awake to your true interests. What has England done for you that you endure her troops on your native soil? She has destroyed your manufactures, ruined your commerce, paralyzed your industry, for the sole purpose of sending into your country articles of her own manufacture, and making you her tributaries. What does she do at present that you should embrace the unjust cause, which has roused the whole of the Continent against her? She deceives you respecting the issue of a campaign in which she seems determined to incur no risk. She puts your battalions in advance as if your blood was to reckon for nothing. She is prepared to abandon you when it will suit her interest, however disastrous the consequences may be to you; and, to complete your misfortunes, and her insatiable ambition, she sends her ships into your ports to transport to her colonies such of you as may escape from the dangers to which she has exposed you on the Continent. Does not the conduct of her army before Ciudad Rodrigo sufficiently explain to you what you are to expect from such allies? Did they not encourage the garrison and the unfortunate inhabitants of that fortress, by deceitful promises; and did they discharge a single musket to assist them? Again: lately have they placed any of their troops in Almeida, except a commander who is put there to invite you to as ill-judged a resistance as that of Ciudad Rodrigo? What! is it not an insult to place one Englishman thus in the scale against 6000 of your countrymen? Portuguese! be no longer deceived. The powerful sovereign whose laws, strength, and genius, receive the grateful praises of so many nations, wishes to establish your prosperity. Put yourselves under his protection. Receive his troops like friends, and you will find security both for your persons and property. You are not ignorant of the miseries of war; you know that they extend to every thing that is most dear to you, your children, relatives, friends, property, private and political lives. Come to a determination then, that will secure to you all the advantages of peace. Remain quiet in your habitations; attend to your domestic affairs, and consider those only your enemies who excite you to a war, by every event of which your country must suffer.

"The Marshal Prince of Essling, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Portugal,
"MASSENA."

Ciudad Rodrigo, Aug. 1, 1810.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was on Sunday morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut. Gen. Lord Wellington, K. B. &c. dated Oporto, August 29, 1810.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 204.

"The enemy opened their fire upon Almeida late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, the 26th inst. and I am concerned to add, that they obtained possession of the place in the course of the night of the 27th. I have no intelligence upon which I can rely, of the cause of its surrender. An explosion had been heard at our advanced posts, and I observed on Monday, that the steeple of the church was destroyed, and many houses of the town unroofed. I had a telegraphic communication with the Governor, but unfortunately the weather did not allow of our using it on Sunday, or during a great part of Monday, and when the weather cleared on that day, it was obvious that the Governor was in communication with the enemy. After I was certain of the fall of the place, I moved the infantry of the army again into the valley of the Mondego, keeping a division upon Guarda, and the out-posts of the cavalry at Alverca. The enemy attacked our picquets twice yesterday in the morning but feebly, and they were repulsed; in the afternoon, however, they obliged Sir S. Cotton to draw in his posts to this side of Fraxedas. Captain Brown, of the 16th light dragoons, was wounded in the morning, and two men of the royal dragoons were wounded in the afternoon. A picquet of the regiment made a gallant and successful charge upon a party of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and took some prisoners. The second corps, under General Regnier, has made no movement of any importance since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship last. A patrol, however, belonging to this corps, fell in with a squadron of dragoons, consisting of one troop of the 13th British, and one troop of the 4th Portuguese, belonging to lieutenant-general Hill's corps, under the command of Captain White, of the 13th, and the whole of them were taken, with the exception of the captain and one man, who, I since understand have been killed. I enclose the copy of brigadier-general Fane's report to lieutenant-general Hill, of this affair, which, it appears, was highly creditable to captain White, and the allied troops engaged. No movement has been made, and nothing of any importance has occurred in Estremadura since I addressed your lordship last. In the north, the enemy moved a small body of infantry and cavalry on the 20th to Alcanearas; but general Silveira moved towards them from Braganza, and they immediately retired."

Escolbos de Cinna, August 22, 1810.

SIR.—I have the honour to report to you, that the troop of the 13th light dragoons, and one of the 4th Portuguese dragoons, forming the squadron under the command of captain White, of the 13th, at Laduera, this morning fell in with a patrol of the enemy's dragoons, consisting of one captain, two subalterns, and about sixty men. Captain White fortunately succeeded in coming up with them, when he immediately charged and overturned them; and the result has been, the capture

of 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 6 corporals, 1 trumpeter, and 50 privates, and about 50 horses. The captain was also a prisoner, but escaped during the bustle on foot. I am happy to say, this has been performed without the loss of a man on our side. Six of the enemy are wounded. Captain White expresses his obligation to Major Vigoreux, of the 38th regiment, who was a volunteer with him, and to the Aterés Pedro Raymunda di Oliveira, commanding the Portuguese troop (which he states to have done its duty extremely well, and to have shewn much gallantry); and also to lieutenant Turner, of the 1st light dragoons, to whose activity and courage, he reports himself to be indebted for several of his prisoners. I trust the whole will be considered to have merited the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief. I have the honour to be, &c. H. FANE.

Lieutenant General Hill.

ITALY.

The recent successful attacks on the Neapolitan flotilla has entirely dissipated the alarm of invasion in Sicily. Murat, with great activity, and at great expence, had collected eleven hundred and forty boats, for the transport of troops, and had manned and mounted upwards of one hundred gun boats; more than three hundred of the former, and thirty of the latter, have been taken or destroyed, and the vast superiority of the British and Sicilian flotilla has been forcibly manifested in various actions.

IRELAND.

An aggregate meeting of the different guilds was held at the exchange, in Dublin, on Tuesday, pursuant to the requisition of the high Sheriff, Sir J. Riddall, to take into consideration the most effectual measures by which the repeal of the union could be accomplished. The importance of the question excited so general an interest among all classes of the inhabitants, that business was entirely suspended, and by nine in the morning every avenue to the exchange was crowded to suffocation. At half-past twelve the high Sheriff took the chair, and opened the business of the meeting, exhorting them to observe the strictest order. Mr. Hatton, in a concise but perspicuous appeal to the understanding and feelings of his auditory, stated the general grounds on which the people of Ireland demanded the repeal of the act of union. Though adverse to that act, he was yet desirous of British connection, and wished to give the firmest support to the throne of Great Britain. He concluded with moving, "That a committee, consisting of nine gentlemen, should be appointed to prepare a petition to his Majesty, and another to the House of Commons, for the repeal of the act of the union."

Mr. O'Connell supported the petition; and declared that he would consent to the re-enactment of all the penal laws against the catholics, on condition of the union being repealed. The petition was then carried unanimously, and a standing committee of 29 chosen to co-operate with the other meetings throughout the kingdom. A resolution of thanks was subsequently voted to the duke of Richmond, for his conciliatory conduct, and the encouragement he had given to the manufactures of Ireland. A vote of thanks, with a piece of plate valued at 100 guineas, was likewise voted to Sir J. Riddall, the chairman; and a strong censure against his colleague, Sir E. Stanley, relinquished at his request.

Lord French, Messrs. Keogh, Randall, Macdonnell, Plunkett, Hay, and many other leaders of the catholic body, were present, and appeared to assent to the speech of counsellor O'Connell, who it was reported spoke the sense of the catholic body, when he asserted that catholic emancipation was only a secondary consideration to the repeal of the union.

BRAZIL.

A Treaty of Alliance and Friendship, between his Britannic Majesty and the Prince Regent of Portugal, has lately been made public. It is dated Rio Janeiro, Feb. 19. The third article declares, that his Majesty, in his own name, and that of his heirs and successors, will never acknowledge, as King of Portugal, any other than the heir and representative of the house of Braganza. The sixth grants exclusively to the English, the privilege of cutting down ship-timber in the Brazils, and the right of building and equipping ships of war in the harbours of that kingdom. The ninth declares, that the Inquisition shall not be established in any part of the South American dominions of the King of Portugal. The tenth stipulates the gradual abolition of the slave-trade, by forbidding Portuguese subjects to carry on that inhuman traffic on any part of the African coast not belonging to the Crown of Portugal, in which it may have been abolished by the other powers of Europe.

EAST INDIES.

The recent accounts from India are not of a pleasing nature. The dissatisfaction which pervades our army, has given encouragement to some of the native powers, who were alone bound to our dominion by force, and in various quarters the standard of revolt has been raised. The war in Oude and in Bundelcund was continued to the date of the last dispatches; and Bopal, Kotrais, and many other provinces, were in a state of insurrection.

INCIDENTS.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON :
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE City intend to apply to Parliament early in the ensuing session, for bills to alter and amend the late acts relative to Smithfield Market; to the Sunday toll on Blackfriars Bridge; the entrances into the City by Picket and Skinner Streets; and to some other objects of municipal regulations.

The expense of the improvements in Westminster, in the vicinity of the two houses of Parliament, including the purchase of old buildings and ground, amounts to 228,497*l*. It does not appear that any further expense will be incurred (unless the commissioners should make other purchases), while the ground is capable of being let advantageously on building leases, which may repay a part of what has been expended in purchasing and clearing.

The Parliamentary grants for building a new wing to the British Museum, amount to 21,770*l*.; and the total amount paid for the erection of Dartmoor prison, was, in March last, 116,297*l*.

A canal has been projected from Bristol to join the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal, at or near Foxham. By this communication, and through the medium of the intended Western Junction and the Grand Junction canals, a regular and safe navigation will be opened with the ports of London and Bristol. The sum of 400,000*l*. has been subscribed to carry the plan into execution.

On Saturday, August 26, a fire broke out in the office of the Traveller Newspaper, Fleet street, which in the course of an hour consumed the whole interior of the house. No part of the property was saved; but in consequence of the prompt assistance of the engines, and a plentiful supply of water, the adjoining houses were preserved. The fire was first observed in the second floor, but its cause is not ascertained.

A duel was fought at Moulsey Hurst, on Monday, between Captain Hants and Mr. Coleshall, a gentleman of some notoriety on the turf, in consequence of a dispute relative to some trivial bet at Egham races. After exchanging two shots, the captain was dangerously wounded in the left breast, and his antagonist has fled.—Another duel took place on Thursday morning, between Mr. G. Payne and Mr. Clark, in which the former was mortally wounded. The duel was occasioned by Mr. Payne, who has a wife and four children, forming an attachment for the sister of his opponent. Mr. P. died on Friday morning; his property, of 14,000*l*. per annum, devolves to his eldest son.—A third duel was fought last week, at Haddington, between Captain

Rutherford, of the 25th regiment, and Mr. Cahill, the surgeon. The parties exchanged two shots, by both of which Captain R. was wounded, and died soon afterwards. Mr. Cahill has since absconded.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—On Monday, September 10, this Theatre opened for the season, when nearly as much disapprobation was evinced as last year, in consequence of the number of private boxes which still continued. The performances during the first week were rendered inaudible, and the clamour continued to increase. A dance called the Contract was substituted for the O. P. dance. We are now, however, rejoiced to find that this theatre is no longer likely to continue the scene of discord and tumult, the proprietors having conceded the point in dispute. They have determined to comply with the demands of the public, and to fulfil the contract immediately by opening four boxes on each side.

MARRIED.

H. Paterson, jun. esq. to the eldest daughter of Sir T. Turton, M. P.

At St. George's, R. Curran, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. J. P. C. Master of the Rolls in Ireland, to Miss Weyssel, of York place.

At St. Ann's, Mr. Canham, of the Temple, to Miss Swainson.

At St. George's, J. Guise, esq. to the second daughter of the late R. Westmacott, esq.

Lieut. Col. Needham, of the third garrison battalion, to the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Baker, rector of Marksbury.

Mr. J. St. Newby, of Poland-street, to the eldest daughter of J. Barry, esq. of Bath.

At Poole, Mr. J. Driver, of Stamford-hill, to the youngest daughter of the late S. Rolles, esq.

At St. James's, Viscount Falmouth, to the eldest daughter of H. Rankes, esq.

At Kensington, Mr. Smith, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, to the eldest daughter of Colonel Codd.

At St. Paul's, J. Ponton, esq. of Nizel, Kent, to the daughter of J. Dawn, esq. of Bedford-street.

At St. George's, J. English, of Bath, to Miss Huddelstone, of Milton.

J. Dickenson, esq. of Ludgate-street, to the second daughter of H. Grover, esq. of Hemel Hempstead.

Mr. William Smallwood, of Covent Garden, to Miss L. Lewes, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Edmonton, W. Timson, esq. of Thames-street, to Miss L. Ponpand, of Edmonton.

H. Combe,

H. Combe, esq. to the eldest daughter of Q. Harris, esq. of Blake Hall, Wanstead.

At St. Ann's, F. W. Desailly, esq. of the H. E. I. C. service, to Miss N. Pigott, of 20 o.

H. Hoddleston, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss A. Goodchild, of Richmond.

F. C. Street, esq. of Gower-street, to the second daughter of J. Nailer, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

T. J. Tatham, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, to the youngest daughter of D. Fearon, esq. of Ely place, Holborn.

At Colombo, T. Eden, esq. to Frances, daughter of the Hon. J. Rodney.

At St. Andrew's, T. C. Patrick, esq. of Winchmore Hill, to the eldest daughter of B. Combe, esq. of John street, Bedford-row.

J. James, esq. of Dowgate-hill, to the second daughter of B. Combe, esq.

At St. George's, Sir D. Cope, of Branshill Park, Hants. to Miss Francis, of Park-place.

At Newington, the Rev. W. Spooner, of Elindon, to the daughter of the late Sir L. O'Brien.

DIED.

At Brompton, Mrs. Mary Reeve, 58.

Mrs. E. Matthews, of the Strand.

Mrs. E. Tomkins, late of Bread-street, Cheapside, 46.

In Gloucester-place, aged 33, Lady Hawke, in consequence of being thrown out of a gig, at Guildford.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Hodgson.

T. Ebrall, father of the corn meter who was shot by a life-guards-man, 48.

At Brompton, C. Palmer, esq.

In Spring-gardens, Mrs. E. Harris, 19.

At Highgate, Mrs. Gibbs, 61.

Mrs. Grooby, wife of C. G. esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor square.

In Old Burlington-street, the Hon. E. Beauverie, M. P. for Northampton.

In Weymouth-street, Cavendish-square, Jane, widow of the late Morris Robinson, esq. of Lincoln's inn-fields, mother of Lord Rokeby, of Mount Morris, in Kent, and West Layton Hall, Yorkshire, and of Matthew Montague, esq. of Denton-castle, Northumberland, and Sandford Priory, Berkshire, M. P. for St. Germain's, Cornwall. She was the eldest daughter of John Greenland, esq. of Lovelace, eldest son of Augustine Greenland, esq. of Bellevue, both in Kent.

In Portland-place, the Lady of A. H. Eyre, M. P. for Nottingham.

At Waltham green, the Rev. Mr. Prevost, minister of the French Conformist chapel, Dean-street, Soho.

Lieut. F. T. Fowler, R. M. 21.

J. Paice, esq. 83.

Mrs. C. Abbott, of Paradise-row, Chelsea, 74.

At Jamaica Hospital, Lieut. Hammick, of the Polyphemus.

In Greek-street, Soho, Mrs. Martineau, 92. The second daughter of Mr. Hand, of Bond-street, 19.

In Montague-street, Mrs. S. Day.

B. Backus, esq. of Bury-court, St. Mary-axe.

Mrs. S. Parker, of Old Broad-street, 80.

Miss B. Robinson, of Gray's-inn-place, 82.

In George-street, Portman square, Henry, the infant son of Captain Langley, of the 2nd life-guards.

Mr. Muss, drawing-master.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Campbell, apothecary, of Coventry-street, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. Falling overboard, while the packet was tacking in harbour, he was unfortunately drowned.

In Basinghall-street, Thomas Loggen, esq. an eminent solicitor. By his incorruptible integrity in public, and his amiable manners in private life, he was universally esteemed, beloved, and respected; and in his profession, his character stood deservedly high. His legal knowledge was great, which, united with a most engaging address, inspired the confidence, while they conciliated the love and gained the affections, of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

At his house at Leigh, in Kent, Sir Francis Baring, bart. in his 74th year. He was physically exhausted, but his mind remained unsubdued by age or infirmity to the last breath. His bed was surrounded by nine out of ten, the number of his sons and daughters, all of whom he lived to see established in splendid independence. He was formerly member for Chipping Wycombe, Bucks. and was succeeded in the representation of that borough by his son, Thomas Baring, esq. the present member. Three of his sons carry on the great commercial-house, and which, by his superior talents and integrity, he carried to so great a height of respect. His other two sons are returned from India with fortunes. His five daughters are all most happily married; and in addition to all this, it is supposed he has left freehold estates to the amount of half a million. Such was the extensive connection and influence of Sir F. Baring, in the monied world, that his indisposition, and the little hope that appeared of his recovery, was said to have produced a depression in the funds.

In Great George-street, Charles Pybus, esq. He was one of the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, and many years member of Parliament for Dover, during the administration of Mr. Pitt.

In Old Burlington-street, the Hon. E. Beauverie, M. P. for Northampton, and uncle to the Earl of Radnor.

At Ealing, William Knox, esq. formerly Under-secretary of state, 78.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

• Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Newcastle, Mr. Lance-
lot Wilson, to Miss Elizabeth Elliott.—
Mr. James Felby, to Miss Ann Donovan.—
Mr. Thomas Price, to Miss Ann Walsh.—
Mr. J. Porter, to Miss Margaret Paterson.

At Jarrow, William Gray Pearson, esq.
of N. Shields, to Mary Ann, only daughter of
Mr. H. Greathead, inventor of the Life Boat.

Died.] At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr.
Seth Johnson, 80, one of the chamberlains of
that town.—Mrs. Ruth Hamilton, 73.—Mr.
Jonathan Leighton, of the Quay.—Mrs. Turn-
bull, of the Low bridge, bookseller.—Mr.
John Elliot, of Pilgrim-street, 62, much re-
spected.—Mr. John Proctor, chemist and
druggist.—Mr. John Robinson, for many
years captain of the watch in that town.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Hope, pub-
lican, 75.—Much lamented, Mr. William
Hill Chaters, 19, son of Mr. T. A. Chaters,
of North Shields, ship owner. He had a pa-
ralytic stroke when master of the ship Wil-
liam, bound to Quebec, on the 1st of June
last, and another on the 4th Sept. accompa-
nied with a lock jaw, which terminated his
existence.

In his 27th year, deservedly regretted,
Mr. Richard Plummer, of Dalton, and only
son of John P. esq. of Shiremoore House, in
the parish of Tynemouth.

At Stamfordham, Mrs. Mable Johnson, 81,
relict of Mr. W. J. who, for near 60 years,
kept the Mason's Arms public-house in that
place with much credit.

At North Shields, much regretted, John,
son of Mr. John Brass, ship owner.

At the High Felling, near Gateshead, Mr.
Christopher Dodds, 80.

At Trimdon Hall, Durham, Miss Dun-
lop, much lamented.

In Elvet, Durham, Mr. William Holmes,
blacksmith, 80.

In the South Bailey, Durham, Timothy
Hutchinson, esq. 78.

In Old Elvet, Durham, whither he had
arrived from London the day preceding, Jo-
seph Bacon, esq. in the 25th year of his age.

At Hexham, suddenly, Mr. Lancelot Lid-
dell, attorney at law, much and deservedly
regretted.

At Dean House, near South Shields, whilst
speaking to his servant, Mr. Thomas Hum-
ball, a gentleman highly esteemed through-
out life, and much lamented by a numerous ac-
quaintance.

At Spittal, near Berwick, after a life of
strong vicissitudes and escapes, Thomas Gor-
don, 90. It is related of him, that at one pe-
riod of his life, being under sentence of death
in Edinburgh goal, one of the county magis-
trates, speaking warmly about the prisoner,
said, that "all the Gordons should be
hanged." This speech was conveyed to the
Duchess of Gordon, who, feeling for the ho-
nour of the name, immediately exerted all
her influence in behalf of Gordon, and suc-
ceeded in getting his sentence changed to a
few years' solitary confinement.

Of a decline, on the 23d of August
last, at Seaham, near Stockton on Tees,
aged 23, Joseph Blacket, the extraordinary
young man, whose talents and misfortunes
recommended him to the notice, and after-
wards to the protection, of many very dis-
tinguished characters, under the introduction
and auspices of Mr. Pratt. About a year and
a half since, Mr. P. assisted him in putting
forth a volume of poems, under the title of
"Specimens of the Poetry, &c. the whole
edition of which was circulated by private
patronage, very greatly to the advantage of
the author; and we are happy to find that
his former editor has announced his intention
of giving the public at large, an edition of
the poems of his late protégé, with many ad-
ditions, and likewise an engraving of their
author from a drawing by Masquerier, who
has happily preserved a most correct likeness
of the original. The profits of the publica-
tion will be exclusively devoted to the sub-
sistence and education of the infant daughter
of the deceased, who, by the untimely death
of her father, is now become an orphan; her
mother having also fallen a victim to a similar
disorder, which, it is thought, was commu-
nicated to her husband. Further interesting
particulars will occupy some of our future
pages, as well to serve the living as to ho-
nour the dead.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. William
Routledge, of Shaddon Gate, to Miss Jane
Nelson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. M. Richardson,
aged 77, widow of Mr. James R. late clerk
of St. Cuthbert's.—Mr. William Marshall,
tallow chandler, 51.—At the advanced age of
90, Mrs. Jane West.—Mrs. Jane Pears, 44.

In the parish of Arthuret, at an advanced
age, Mr. W. Moffat, having been confined to
his bed more than 40 years.

At

At Treepland; in Cumberland, Mrs. Mary Jackson, aged 82 years, forty of which she had been a widow, and was greatly respected through life. She was the person who first discovered the method of rearing what are now called the *potatoe-oats*, so generally cultivated, and with such success in various parts of the kingdom. The circumstance which led to it was the deceased's observing a single stem of oats growing on a potatoe rig, the seed of which had been conveyed thither by the wind. Observing that the straw was uncommonly strong, when the grain was matured, she preserved it, and used it for seed the ensuing season, which succeeding in a very extraordinary degree, the method was soon after adopted by numbers of farmers.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Leeds, Joshua Taylor, esq. of Gomersal, to Miss Tickle of Workington, Cumberland.—At the Quakers' meeting, Brigflats, Mr. R. Spence, of North Shields, draper, to the daughter of Robert Foster, esq. of Hubblethwaite-hall.—Mr. John Handley, cabinet maker, to Miss Elizabeth Rushforth.

At Wakefield, Thomas Gould, esq. (grandson of the late Judge Gould,) to the daughter of W. Martin, esq. of Cottingworth Hall, near York.—Mr. Nurse, linen draper, to Miss Bucktrout, grocer.

At Kirk-Burton, the Rev. J. Kershaw, superintendent preacher of the Huddersfield circuit, to Miss Jones, daughter of T. J. esq. of Whitby.

Mr. Joseph Holmes, of Woodhouse, to Miss Mary Cooper, of Hunslet. This marriage proves that "the silent eloquence of love," so much celebrated in song, is not a poetic fiction, for the bridegroom is deaf and dumb.

At Wensley, Mr. Matthew Dobson, attorney at law, to Miss M. Stapleton.

At Gisborne Parke, in Craven, S. Skurray Day, esq. of Burnett, Somerset, to the Hon. Catherine Lister, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Ribblesdale.

At Coxwold church, the Baron Steinberg, to the Right Hon. Lady Newborough.

At Barton upon Hamble, Mr. Joseph Marks, to Miss Helen Graburn, youngest daughter of Marmaduke Nelson Graburn, esq. of that place.

Mr. John Wood, of Bramley, to Miss Mary Hainsworth, daughter of Mr. S. H. of Addle Mills.

John Lodge Batley, esq. to Miss Baines, daughter of Mr. John Baines, surgeon, of Masham.

At Walton, Mr. J. F. Bouet, to Miss Mary Emma Howard.

At Whitby, Mr. Joseph Brown, to Miss Ellen Staintrop.

At Hull, Mr. Marmaduke Constable, merchant, to Miss Mary Wells.

At Hessele, Mr. William Wood, of Anlaby, to Miss Emma Cavill, of the former place.

At Knaresborough, Mr. James Aindall, to Miss Hannah Shaun.

At Kildwick; Lister Ellis, esq. of Castlefield, near Bingley, to Miss Olivia Garforth, second daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Steeton Hall.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Coupland, of the York Tavern, St. Her death is truly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. She was a good wife, a loving and affectionate mother, a kind relative, and cheerful friend and companion.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Alderman Rhodes, 76.

At Leeds, Mr. Christopher Smith, 72, formerly an eminent cooper. He was a truly honest man.—Lately, Mr. Wilkinson, of Sheepcar.—Mr. William Nicholson, 55.—Mr. Lister, musical preceptor.—Mr. George Lewin, 19, much and deservedly lamented.

At Wakefield, Mr. Isaac Allen upwards of seven years clerk in the bank of Messrs. Townsend and Rishworth, 21. His urbanity and integrity secured to him the esteem of his fellow clerks, and the respect of his employers.

At Halifax, Mr. David Haigh, landlord of the Shakespear Tavern. Having got out of bed, supposed either in his sleep, or dreaming, unfortunately threw up the chamber window, and falling into a yard adjoining the premises, he was so dreadfully bruised as to cause his immediate death. He was in the prime of life, and has left three children and a pregnant wife to lament the dreadful accident.

At Hull, Mr. William Sleight, glover. He had in the course of the day complained of being indisposed, but shut up the shop himself between eight and nine in the evening, and afterwards went to his uncle's in Chariot-street, where he was taken worse, and died before eleven o'clock.

At Bainsley, Mr. John Holt, of Range Northowram, in the prime of life, Mr. Richard Rock, surgeon. His professional abilities, and humane disposition, will be long regretted by all who were acquainted with him.

At Scarborough, where she had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Leeds.

At Sessey Park, Mrs. Metcalf, 60.—Mrs. Dickinson, relict of Mr. John D. of Selby, 67.

At Huddersfield, Mr. William Kirkley, printer, late of Gateshead, 53.—John Watson, esq. of Bilton Park, near Knaresborough.

LANCASHIRE.

Considerable improvements are intended to be made at Liverpool, by erecting a new custom house, and other commercial buildings, on the site of the old dock, to widen several of the Quays, enlarge some of the streets, make new ones, and to establish a dock police. To meet the expences of these alterations, it is proposed, to increase the post duties and charges on the export and import of various articles.

The late storm at Liverpool, was one of the most dreadful, which has occurred within human

human recollection. It was seen approaching from the north-east, about half past 12 o'clock at noon, in the form of large dense cloud of most tremendous blackness, and visibly surcharged with electric matter. Soon after it came down in the greatest flood of rain the inhabitants had ever witnessed, mixed with hail-stones of astonishing size and quantity, and accompanied with the most awful bursts of thunder and flashes of lightning. The storm lasted for above an hour and a half. One man in the neighbourhood was hurt by the lightning, and some houses suffered considerable damage; but there is great reason to rejoice that the devastation has not been much greater.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Rothwell, of Sephton, to Mrs. Ruth Bunnell — The Rev. John Penketh Buée, L.L.B. of Halsall Hall, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Glover Moore, A.M. late rector of Halsall. — Mr. M. Lyon, to Miss C. Yates, daughter of the late Rev. B. Yates.

At Manchester, Mr. D. Lowe, of Smedley, aged 75, to Miss A. Constantine, aged 25; being the fifth sacrifice of the bridegroom at the altar of Hymen. — Mr. W. Mason, of Salford, to Miss Harriett Owens, of Pendleton.

At Ormskirk, Mr. James Wilkinson, to Miss March, of Latham.

At Rochdale, Mr. Joseph Butterworth, woolstapler, to Miss Sarah Aspinall.

At Wigan, Mr. James Hooton, of Upholland, to Miss Ann Foster.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Ashcroft, stone-mason, 70. — John Chorley, esq. merchant, 70. — Aged 27, Mrs. Pool, wife of Mr. B. Rose-place, much regretted. — Ellen, the only daughter of Mrs. Nixon. — Miss Jane Worrall, universally respected. — Miss Grundy, daughter of Mr. George Grundy. — After an illness of a few hours, Mrs. Lake, wife of William Charles L. esq. none can be more sincerely, more deeply, or more extensively regretted. — Mrs. Cheshyre, mother of S. C. esq. St. Anne's Street. — Aged 24, John, the eldest son of the late Mr. John Joy, merchant. — Mrs. Moulton, 93. She retained her faculties to the last. — Mr. J. H. Lloyd, clerk of the customs, 24.

At Nice Blundell, near Liverpool, Henry Blundell, esq. in the 27th year of his age. An attempt to delineate the leading features of so great a public and well-known character, is above our limited power. As a patron of the fine arts, and an encourager of deserving merit in whatever shape it presented itself, he stood unrivalled. Of his benevolent and extensive charities, our public institutions bear ample testimony, and in private life, he possessed in a most eminent degree, every social tie and endearing quality that human nature is capable of. The remains of this much esteemed gentleman, were interred in the family vault in Sephton church, attended to the grave by a numerous assemblage of the neighbouring gentry, tenantry, and servants, amidst a concourse of spectators, who

were gathered together to witness this tribute of respect to the memory of departed worth. The procession extended nearly half a mile. There were forty-six carriages, only three of which were empty. The earl of Derby was among the company. Lord Stanley, and many other gentlemen, were prevented by the Lancaster assizes, from attending on the occasion.

At Manchester, Mrs. Wood, wife of the Rev. W. Wood, of Crescent Salford.

At Cringlebrook Rusholme, near Manchester, Mr. William Burgess. He was all in all the honest man.

At Lancaster, Miles Housman, esq. searcher, 73.

At Smithy-Brook, near Wigan, John Hudson, esq. 55.

At Preston, Mr. John Wyke, after a long and severe illness, 65. — Mrs. Simm, 82.

Mrs. Grimshaw, of Aurienshaw, near Manchester.

Mrs. Briars, of Gootnargh, near Preston, 74.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Joseph Wilmor, esq. to Miss Williams. — James Kirke, esq. of Brymbo, Denbighshire, to the only daughter of Mr. J. Walker, of Stonebridge, near Chester.

At Macclestone, Mr. R. P. Hadfield, of Northwich, merchant, to Miss Ann Hand, daughter of the late Mr. R. Hand, of Bromley Hall, Staffordshire.

Died.] At Chester, advanced in years, John Bennett, esq. one of the aldermen of that city. — Mr. Wallis, schoolmaster. — In the meridian of life, Mr. Woodin, of Saughall, near Chester; he retired to rest in good health, but slept to wake no more! an awful lesson to the living.

At Preston Brook, after a short illness, Mrs. Gee, of Boughton, near Chester, 70. See lived beloved, and died regretted, by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Moston, near Chester, 52, Mr. Stephen Howard, land steward to — Massey, esq. of Moston Hall, in whose and his father's employ he had been upwards of twenty years to "paint with empty words" his worth, or to extol his Christian resignation, would be needless. To sum up his character, we may with justice say with Pope, that he was one of the noblest works of God, "an honest man." — Mr. Thomas Vaughan, of Farndon.

At Erdswick Hall, aged 75, Mrs. Davies, whose example through life was worthy of imitation — in an advanced age, Mr. Woolridge, of Calveley Hall. — Mr. Thomas Boote, grocer, of Eton, near Tarporley, 64.

At Heaton House, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, where she had been house-keeper upwards of 30 years, Mrs. Parker, much and deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Peckforton, suddenly, aged 67, Mr. Alexander

Alexander Kelly, well known in this and the neighbouring counties, as a travelling linen-draper. He was a native of Scotland, a man of great strength of mind, sound judgment, and facetious disposition; his quaint observations on political and polemical subjects, will long be remembered by a wide circle of admiring friends and acquaintance.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Morley, John Bell Crompton, esq. eldest son of John C. esq. of Derby, to Jane, the third daughter of E. S. Sitwell, esq. of Stainsby.

At Bolsover, Mr. John Oldham, nurseryman, of Hammer House, to Miss Ann Alletson.

At Swarkstone, Mr. Samuel Wright, only son of Mr. W. of the Ashton Close, near Ashborne, to Miss Massey.

Died.] At Cromford, aged 72, Mr. Robert Mason, who formerly kept the Old Bath, at Matlock.

At Ockbrook, much regretted, Mr. Joseph Sanders, late of West Hallam, 40.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The chapel of Shiroaks, Nottinghamshire, erected and endowed by the Rev. John Hewett, was lately consecrated by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. T. Dykes, of London, to Miss Hannah Leavesley.—Mr. John Clayton, of Tent Bridge, farrier, to Miss S. A. Stubbins.

At Radford, Mr. John Mosley, to Miss Ann Wright.

At Farnsfield, Mr. William Bingham, of Mansfield, to Miss Elizabeth Frank.

At Mansfield, Mr. Henry Wilkinson, to Miss Ann Biggs.

At the Quaker's meeting-house, Nottingham, Mr. C. Watson, writing-master, to Miss Hannah Bott.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Harvey, schoolmaster, 72.—Miss Lacy Warren, 19.—Mrs. Roe, relict of Mr. Francis Roe, mace, 66.

At Wilford, Mr. Joseph Fenton, aged 57.

At Newark, Mr. Richard Thomson, son of Mr. T. of the Hotel Inn, in that town.—Mrs. Oseroit, wife of Mr. Richard O. of Fanny-mont Houses, near Mansfield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Rev. John Surtees, nephew to the Lord Chancellor, has been presented by his lordship to the rectory of West Deeping, near Stamford.

During the afternoon of Friday, the 31st of August, the town and neighbourhood of Stamford were visited by a very violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail. At the deepings of Tallington, the effects were very seriously felt, scarcely a pane of glass being left unbroken in the direction which it took. At Hainton, the mansion of Robert Henson, esq. suffered much. At Langtoft, a hovel with implements of husbandry, and a valuable stack of hay, belonging to Thomas Row-

son, a respectable cottager there, were set on fire by the lightning and burnt down. At Dunsby, the windows of the parsonage, and several other houses, received considerable damage. Dowsby and Rippengale, also felt the effects of the storm, during which hailstones measuring two inches and a half in circumference, fell in considerable quantities.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Tomlinson, cooper, to Miss Fardell.—Mr. John Leaton, to Miss Sarah Parr.

At Boston, Mr. William Lee, farmer, to Mrs. Jane Abraham.

At Grantham, Mr. John Bettison, cabinet maker, to Mrs. Sophia Taylor.

At Laxton, Mr. Robert Pickering, to Miss Mary Grillings, of Cliff.

At Donington, Mr. Thomas Wand, to Miss Elizabeth Tookey.

At Partney, Mr. Joseph Basker, to Miss Anne Bourne.

Died.] At Grantham, Mrs. Newcome, wife of Mr. N. solicitor, of that place, and daughter of the late Rev. A. Fern, of Abingdon.—After a long and severe illness, Mr. Joseph Keal, formerly master of the living sign there—a Hive of Bees, 66.

At Stamford, in the bloom of youth, Miss Coddington, daughter of Sam. C. esq. the present mayor of that place.—Mr. Sharpe, baker.

At Lincoln, Mr. Haer, cooper.

At Little Steeping, Mr. Brader.

At Grimsthorpe Castle, Mr. B. Bernasconie, one of the household of Lord Gwydir.

At Digby, near Sleaford, Mrs. Moss, 44.

At Pickworth, suddenly, Mr. John Middleton, grazier, 70.

At Long Sutton, Mrs. Ann Collishaw, 90.—Jane Dellewaters, 76.

At Lough, the eldest son of Mr. Joseph White, miller.

At Spalding, Mrs. Gardiner, widow of the late Mr. Charles G. (many years of the firm of Gardiner and Ayie, merchants of Spalding,) and daughter of the late Alderman A. of Boston.

At Allford, Mr. Thomas Cartwright, of Ulceby, an opulent grazier.—Miss Eliza Bedinson, 27.

At Morton, near Gainsbro', Mrs. Lee, 78.

At Barton, Mr. Thomas Smart, surgeon, 26.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Wardle.—Of Clea, in the bloom of life, Miss A. Temple.

At Long Dutton, Mrs. Ann Jenkin, 54.

At Scremby, Eleanor Jemima, the infant daughter of John East, esq.

At Carlby, far advanced in years, Mrs. Templeman, widow.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Kirkby, of Bag Enderby.

At Stockwith, near Gainsbro', Mr. Thomas Barrow, schoolmaster, 72.

At Boston West, Mrs. Wilkins.—At Sibsey, near Boston, Mr. Thomas Mawer.

At Willoughton, near Gainsbro', Mr. W. Farmer, 50.

At KINGSBY, the Rev. S. Perrott Parker.

At

At the Rakes House, in Heckington Fen, Mr. Baker, sen 70.

At Witham-on-the-Hill, Mrs. Tomlin, late of Casterton, near Stamford.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. J. Eddows has been presented by the Right Hon. the Earl Moira, to the vicarage of Belton, Leicestershire.

The Rev. James Eyre Harrington, has been presented to the rectory of Sapcote.

Married. At Congerton, the Rev. Thomas Neale, rector of Sibstone, to Miss Glenn, of Bilston.

At Barkby, Mr. Joseph Frisby, of South Cropton, grazier, to Miss Harriett Tuffley.

At Thrussington, Mr. Dixon, of Melton, to Mrs. Hannah Black.

At Normanton-on-the-Heath, near Ashby, Robert Parkinson, captain in the Loughborough local militia, to Miss Choice.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Law, to Miss V. Adcock.

At Gnosell, Mr. Joseph Bullock, of Aston, to Miss Stringer.

Died. At Leicester, Miss Wagstaff, sister of the Rev. Mr. Wagstaff, of Goadby.

At Owston, Miss Green, late of Dowsby, near Falkingham.

At Bedworth, Laura Lane.

At Market Harborough, Frances, the wife of Rowland Rouse, gent. 66.—Mrs. Bouse.

At Stoneleigh, Mr. Ralph Cure, a respectable farmer.

RUTLAND.

Died. At Woolsthorpe, near Belvoir Castle, John Notzel, aged 77, a native of Switzerland, and particularly known for having saved the life of the great marquis of Granby; who, ever after, as well as the family of his grace the Duke of Rutland, evinced the greatest friendship and esteem for him. Notzel carried the standard at the funeral of his late grace the Duke of Rutland, in Nov. 1807, who died Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Wolverhampton, the Rev. Charles Neve, of Brierley hill, to Miss Clement, of Willenhall.—Mr. Thomas Lloyd, to Miss Catherine Deakin, of Bilston.—Mr. Illidge, merchant, to Miss Barber.

WARWICKSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for leave to make a navigable cut, to be called the Central Junction Canal, from the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal, to join the Birmingham and Stratford canal at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Married. At Birmingham, the Rev. William Spooner, of Elmdon, to Anna Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. Lucius O'Brien, bart. of Dromoland, in the county of Clare, Ireland.

At Elmdon, Mr. John Welday, of Hampton in Arden, to Miss Maria Repton.

At Alderly, near Wootton-under-Edge, the

Rev. James Phelps, rector of that place, &c. to Miss Hale, eldest daughter of Blagdon H. esq. of the former place.

At Warwick, Mr. William Richardson, of Coventry, to Miss Price.

At Coventry, Mr. George Wigston, to Miss Sarah Faulconbridge.—Mr. Taun, to Miss Cattell.

At Hail, Luke Gell, of the royal artillery, to Miss Ann Wetherhill.

Died. At Birmingham, Mr. John Anthony Frey, an eminent merchant.—Miss Chamberlain.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdler, midwife, 69.—Mr. John Garrison, grocer.—Mr. John Coxon.—Edward Hinton Rose.

At Coventry, Mr. James Potter, much lamented.

At Warwick, Mr. Bromley, sen.—Mr. John Gregory.—Of Oldbury, suddenly, Mr. Samuel Touks.

At Easington, Mrs. Roberts, 74.

At Coventry, Mr. Romana, 75.

At Walsall, Miss Wakeman, 23.

At Church Over, Mrs. Merridew.

At Yardley, Mr. Joseph Court, jun.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At Whitechurch, J. B. Gunnell, esq. of Greenwich, to Mary, third daughter of E. Jukes, esq. of Stone Grove Herts.—Mr. John Miller, to Miss Sarah Griffiths.

Died. At Oswestry, the Rev. J. Venables, formerly of Catharine Hall, Cambridge.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Bickley, 85.

At Bridgnorth, Thomas Haslewood, 82.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Stafford, B.A. has been instituted to the vicarage of Overbury.

A dreadful fire broke out lately at Onibury, near Ludlow, nor could the flames be subdued till four houses were laid in ruins: three of them belonged to Mr. Hughes, of that village.

Married. At Worcester, Mr. Robert Lloyd, paper-maker, to Miss Nancy Corbett, both of whichbold.—Mr. Richard Bunn, to Miss Hannah Williams.—Mr. Williams, of High-street, to Miss Garner.—Mr. J. Dobson, of Kidderminster, to Miss Lloyd, of Bridgnorth.

At King's Norton, Mr. Edward Wilkes, to Miss Villers.—Mr. Thomas Jones Jackson, of Worcester, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Bowkett, of the Hill Wood, Eastham.

At Astley, William Lambe, esq. of the Temple, barrister, to Miss Hickman, of Astley.

At Claines, Mr. James Bigg, jun. to Miss M. Tapp, daughter of Mr. T. Church-street, Bethnal-green, London.

At Tenbury, Mr. Walker Giles, to Miss Mason.

At Birlingham, Mr. William Harris, of Essless Lodge, Denbighshire, to Miss Esther Woodward.

Died. At Worcester, Mr. Chalmers, formerly of the theatre, York. He was found early in the morning lying at the door of a house.

house in a lifeless state, and on opening the head, it was found that he had died of the rupture of a blood-vessel in the sensorium, usually called an apoplectic fit.

At Ticknell, near Bewdley, Mrs. Brazier, daughter of the late John Ingram, esq.

At Burford near Tenbury, Mr. E. Ford, brother to the late admiral Ford.

At Kidderminster, Josiah Widell, esq. of Summer-hill.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At Hereford, suddenly, Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. head master of the grammar-school there.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Cooke.—Mrs. Watkins, relict of the Rev. Mr. Thomas W. bookseller.—Mr. William Payne, shoe-maker, 80. He was the oldest tradesman and shopkeeper in the city, having been in business in the same street 55 years.

At Kings Chapel, Mrs. Wainwright.

At Sarnesfield Court, Mr. John Ricketts, 23.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. Thomas Watkins, M. A. minor canon of Winchester cathedral, has been instituted to the vicarage of Myatry, on the presentation of the Rev. William Coxe, archdeacon of Wilts.

Married.] Minchinhampton, Mr. John Lewis, of Brimscombe Port, to Esther, fourth daughter of Mr. John Baker.

At Winterbourne, Mr. Charles Curtis, jun. to Miss Powell.

At Churchdown, Mr. Edward Herbert, to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

At Fainford, Mr. H. Monk, of London, to Miss Thompson, of the former place.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Richard Bigland, 72.—Mrs. Bretherton, of the Island.—Mrs. Heath, in the prime of life.—Mrs. Bowden.

At Thornbury, Mrs. Slade, wife of the Rev. R. S. vicar of that place.

At Lillyhorn, near Bisley, John Roberts, esq.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Ververs.

At Gawcomb, Mr. Thomas Hambridge, 63.—Of Thornbury, Mrs. Lydia Croome.

At Charlton, near Cheltenham, Mrs. Ann Lane, relict of William L. esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Cirencester, Mr. J. B. Clarke, 20.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Rev. A. M. Matthews, B. D. is instituted to the vicarage of Stanton Harcourt.

Mr. John Billing, of Great Haseley, gathered on his farm, one root or stem of wheat containing 30 ears, and upwards of 1500 grains of corn.

Married.] At Stanford in the Vale, Mr. W. Frogley, jun. of Denchworth, to the only daughter of I. Spicer, esq. of Goosey.

At Salford, H. Lync, esq. to Hannah, second daughter of the late B. Davis, esq.

At Cumner, Mr. R. Wilson, jun. of Denman's Farm, to Miss Pearce, of Ensham.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Taylor, wife of

the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Balliol College.—Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. H. coal merchant.—Mrs. Mary Roads, 57.—Mr. Gray, St. Aldates.—Mr. Robbins, jun.—Mr. S. Carson, wine merchant, 73.—Mr. Woodhouse.

At Worton, Mr. R. Grimsby, of Banbury, to Miss Elizabeth Owen.

At Banbury, Mr. Robert Gardner, to Miss Dumbleton.

At Fowler, advanced in years, Mr. Elias Gardner.—At South Hinchsey, Mr. Munt, 45.

At Neithrop, near Banbury, Mrs. Colegrove, daughter of Mr. P. Evans, of Swallow Grange.

At Lower Wolvercot, Mrs. Locke, 67.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mrs. E. Churchill, 26.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A dispensation lately passed the great seal to enable the Rev. P. L. Godfrey, B. D. to hold the living of Ayott St. Lawrence, with the living of Aston.

Married.] At Rickmansworth, William Patten, esq. to Miss Maria Johnson, late of the island of Jamaica.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Cuthbert's, the Rev. T. S. Grimshaw, M. A. rector of Burton Latimer, and vicar of Biddenham, to Charlotte, second daughter of George Livius, esq. of Bedford.

The Rev. John Robinson, M. D. vicar of Plitton, to Miss Palmer, of Silsoe.

At Old Warden, Mr. George Heckford, surgeon, of St. Ives, to Miss Elizabeth Holben.

Died.] At Bedford, Sarah, second daughter of the late Edward Reed Strong, solicitor.

At Oakham, Mrs. Ann Barnett, wife of W. B. esq. 67.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

In an old book, intitled "The Curiosities of Great Britain," is the following account: At Boughton, is a spring conceived to turn wood into stone: 'the truth is (saith Dr. Fuller,) it doth not incrust any thing with stone; I've seen a skull brought thence to Sidney College, in Cambridge, candied over with stone, within and without, yet so the bone remained entire in the middle, as by a breach made therein did appear.' The skull was sent for by King Charles the First, to satisfy his curiosity, and again returned to the college.

William Hanbury, esq. of Kilmarsh, is nominated to represent the borough of Northampton, in the room of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, esq. deceased.

Married.] At St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, Ensign Benjamin Smith, of the 48th regiment of foot, to Eliza, eldest daughter of W. Gurden, esq. of Towcestry.—Mr. Peter Ellis, of Westwood, near Peterboro', to Miss Scotney, daughter of Mr. Richard S. of Thornhaugh, near Wansford.

Died.]

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. Ellington, of the Boat public house there.—Mr. John Knowles, cooper.—Mr. James Mussey, cooper. Of Abington Lodge, Mr. Richard Stanton, a respectable grazier.

Of Finedon, John Gray, esq. 72.

At Buxworth, Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Rev. Charles M. Vicar of that place.

At Maidwell, Mr. Edmond Bland, a respectable farmer and grazier, 85.

At Daventry, Andrew Miers, esq.

At Wood Newton, Mr. James Cheesman.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Robinson, ironmonger, of St. Neot's, to Miss Catherine Baxter, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

Died.] At Alconbury Lodge, Miss Baccus.

CAMBRIDGE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Lieut. Walker, R. M. to Miss Jane Wiles, daughter of the late Mr. W.—Mr. W. Freeman Coe, to Miss Freeman.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John English, esq. of Bath, to Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Huddleston, esq. of Milton.

At March, Mr. W. Francis, of the East India service, to Susannah, only daughter of the late Nathaniel Goodman, esq.

Died.] At Chingford Hatch, William Bell, esq.

At Fordham, Mrs. Waters, wife of Thomas W.

NORFOLK.

The Rev. Philip Du Val Aufreze, B. A. is instituted to the rectory of Bawdeswell, the presentation of Sir John Lombe, bart.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Edward Blyth, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Purdy.

At Guist, Mr. Henry Stebbings, to Miss Judith Russell.

At Downham, Mr. Robert Harvey, grocer, to Miss Coates.

Died.] At Norwich, Miss Chapman, eldest daughter of Mr. C. attorney.—Mr. William Lawrence, aged 16, son of Mr. Lawrence.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Easton, Mr. M. Hawes, to Miss Sparrow.

At Bury, Mr. Vine, stone-mason, to Miss Spencer.

At Bungay, Mr. Plowan, tanner, to Mrs. Steel.—Mr. Last, merchant, to Miss Maria Butcher.

At Moor House, Boxted, Wm. Cook, gent. to Mrs. Pugh, of Hengrave.

At Didlington, Mr. Cole, to Miss Jane Thwaites, of Norwich.

At West Harling, Mr. J. W. Nicholson, to Miss Maria Coe, of Little Thornham.

At Arminghall Hall, B. Sands, gent. to Miss S. Aggs, of Aylesham.

At Aylesham, Mr. Jennis Jex, horse-dealer, to Miss Eliza Jex, of Kettlestone.

Died.] At Wisbeach, John Thompson, esq. 82.—Mr. Charles Bannister.

At Alderton, the Rev. Richard Frank, D.D.

ESSEX.

The Rev. B. Scale, M. A. is appointed surrogat to the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, archdeacon of Colchester.

Married.] At Horkslev, Mr. Thomas Sadler, to Miss Bryant, of Newmarket.

At Layton, David Powell, esq. to Miss George Hoare, daughter of S. H. esq.

At Prittlewell, Mr. C. E. Horn, of the Lycæum Theatre, to Miss Matilda Ray, of the late Theatre Drury Lane.

At Boreham, Mr. Wm. Baker, of Little Baddow, to Miss Susan Belcher, of the former place.

At Braintree, Mr. Abraham May, to Miss Lacey.

Died.] At Chelmsford, suddenly, Mr. Chivers Hollingsworth, bricklayer.

At Broomfield, Mr. John Parsons, farmer.

At Duke's Farm, Layer Breton, Mr. Phillip Ley.

At Colchester, Mrs. Holditch, wife of Mr. H. draper.

At Lawford, aged 84, J. Bridges, esq. formerly of Mistley, and many years a magistrate for this county; a man universally respected for uprightness and integrity of conduct. Attentive to his magisterial duties, he was particularly useful in his neighbourhood; and with a mind enriched by observation and study, and possessing an extraordinary memory, he was an example of piety and virtue.

KENT.

A project is in contemplation to construct an harbour at St. Nicholas Bay, on the north-eastern coast. The plan originated with some merchants in the metropolis, with a view of obtaining a shelter for those vessels, which, in the winter season, are so much exposed on the coast of this country. It is proposed to make the harbour capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons.

The project of an archway through part of Shooter's Hill, is certainly to be attempted. Notice has been given of an application to Parliament, for a bill to carry it into effect.

The late storm at Margate washed away a part of the new pier, and dashing a collier against the Marine Parade, broke down thirty large stones, &c. Such a storm has not been witnessed since the bathing-rooms were washed away.

In the event of the basin of the projected canal from Canterbury to the sea being formed at the end of North-lane, it is in contemplation to open a road and avenue to it from the Blackfriars by a bridge over the Stour, where the ancient one formerly stood, and thence crossing St. Peter's and Pound-lanes along the causeway leading to Deane's-mill, and by a bridge over the mill head to the basin; thus affording an opening into the heart of the city, highly beneficial to the concern, as well as conducive to the convenience of the public.

Married.]

Married.] Mr. Roberts, surgeon, of Bromley, to Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. John Pratt, vicar of Moncton and Birchington in Thanet.

At Lyminge, Mr. Joshua Waddell, of Canterbury, to Miss Charlotte Bayley, of Stanford.

At Canterbury, Mr. Briscoe, to Miss Homersham.

At Gillingham, Mr. James Dartnell, of Dover, to Miss Kitson, of Sandwich.

At Sandwich, Mr. John Gent, currier, to Miss Anne Child, of Ash.—Mr. Stephen Deverson, to Miss Ann Easter.

At Chatham, Mr. L. Gardiner, of Whitstable, to Mrs. Crockett.

At Folkestone, Colonel Gorham, to Miss Deacon.

At Faversham, Mr. Wm. Snowden, woolstapler, to Miss Grove.

At Northfleet, Benjamin Sharpe, esq. of Fleet-street, banker, to Ann, eldest daughter of Benjamin Kennet, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Chatham, Mrs. Shrubsole, of the Coach and Horses public house.—Mrs. Fone.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Hopley.

At Folkestone, Mr. Robert Spicer, 89.

At Maidstone, Elizabeth, daughter of T. Millgate, glover, of Charing.

In Canterbury-lane, Mrs. Bushell, 77.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. of the Red Lion, Staplegate.

At Seven Oaks, Mrs. Hilder, wife of Mr. John H. attorney-at-law.

At Sheerness, Mrs. Bray, wife of Mr. B. of the dock yard.

At Dartford, suddenly, T. Bradley, esq. of Chatham, 59.

SURRY.

Died.] At Wallington, (at Francis Gregg's, esq.) Caroline, wife of I. G. Children, esq. and eldest daughter of George Furlong Wise, esq. of Woolson, near Kingsbridge.

SUSSEX.

The wool growers of Sussex, have subscribed for an elegant piece of plate to be presented to Lord Sheffield, for his indefatigable exertion in establishing the value of the Southdown fleece.

Married.] At Little Horsted, Sir George Clerk, of Pennewick, to Miss Maria Law, second daughter of Ewan L. esq. and niece to Lord Ellenborough.

At Lewes, Mr. John Turner, jun. to Miss E. Judge, both of Tenterden.

At Ditchling Church, Mr. Wm. Edwards, of St. John's Common, aged 18, to Miss Henrietta Herriott, aged 18.

Died.] At Brighton, suddenly, Miss M. Cook, 24.—Mr. Howell, of Brighton Place, bathed to the red machines.

At East End, Ditchling, Mr. Wm. Attree, of Brighton, 61.

At Street, near Ditchling, Mrs. Hampshire.

At Lewes, aged 77, Mr. Aaron Lempriere, many years a respectable plumber and glazier.—Mr. Thomas Palmer, ironmonger, of North-street.

HAMPSHIRE.

Last week some workmen employed on the estate of William Chamberlayne, esq. near Weston, dug up two earthen jars, full of Roman coins and medals, chiefly of copper and mixed metal. One of them was broken by accident, but the other has been preserved entire, and is now in the possession of that gentleman. Many of the coins are inscribed with the names of Claudius, Aurelius, Gallienus, &c. the medals with Posthumus, and, on the reverse, a galley, with the word *Lætitia* over it, in very legible characters, supposed to have been struck on some naval victory.

The Rev. G. Coxe, M. A. has been promoted to the rectory of St. Michael's, near Winchester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Watkins.

At the late Winchester Assizes, J. Britton, Captain in the West India Rangers, was indicted for the wilful murder of his son, G. Britton, by beating him and kicking him about the body. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner had repeatedly beat his son very violently; and Mr. Powell, a surgeon, had no doubt that the mortification, which was the cause of his death, ensued from the contusions on the back, which were the aggregate of several days' beating. The indictment, however, having stated the deceased to have been killed on a specific day, when it turned out that he had died of the aggregate ill treatment he had received on several days, and that the chastisement inflicted on him on any one day would not have been sufficient to have caused death, the Judge directed the acquittal of the prisoner.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Wm. Drew, to Miss Jane Brown.

The Rev. John Haygarth, to Sophia Poulter, daughter of the Rev. Edmund P. prebendary of Winchester.

At Exton, Wm. Smith, esq. of Southampton, to Georgiana, daughter of the late Humphrey Minchin, esq. of Holywell House.

The Rev. Mr. Miller, to Miss Ann Brackstone, both of Hartley Row.

The Rev. Charles Mosey, rector of Southwick, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of F. Fownes Lutterell, esq. of Dunster Castle, Somerset.

At Christchurch, John Goddard, esq. surgeon, to Miss Bryer.

At Lymington, Mr. John Mason, solicitor, to Miss Richman.

Died.] At Winchester, in consequence of a bite from a mad cat about nine months since, Richard Church.—Mrs. Newlin, wife

At

of Mr. N. butcher.—Miss Caroline Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S.

At Christchurch, Mrs. Seymour, widow of the late Morgan S. formerly of Orchard, Devon.

Mr. Edward Fox, maltster, near Totton.

At Shawford House, near Winchester, in the 22d year of her age, Lady St. John Mildmay, wife of Sir Henry St. John M. bart. of Dogmersfield Park.

At Woodside, near Lymington, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. John M. of the Greyhound Inn, Broughton.

At Alton, Wm. Parker Terry, esq.

At Southampton, Mrs. Faulkner, widow of the late admiral F.—Dame Catherine Hayward, daughter of Sir James Harrington, bart.

WILTSHIRE.

The number of sheep and lambs penned for sale at Bricford fair, near Salisbury, August 13, amounted to 28,000; the sales were unusually brisk on fleshy wethers and Southdown lambs; ewes met with a heavy sale.

Married.] At Devizes, Wm. Thomas Jolliffe Matthews, esq. captain in the Royal Marines, to Fanny, second daughter of James Bristow, esq. of Poole.

Mr. Hamlen, of Pewsey, to Miss Maria Biggs, of Beeching Stoke.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 66, Wm. Collins, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.—Mr. Wm. Weeks, an eminent coach proprietor.—Mr. L. Williams, second son of the Rev. Lloyd W. of Whitchurch, Hants.—Mr. Wm. Hutchens, formerly an eminent clothier of this city.

At Corsham, aged 70, Mr. Isaac Freame, attorney at law.

At Tisbury, aged 101, R. Osborne. His posterity amount to 187 persons; 3 sons and 5 daughters, 67 grand-children, 81 great grand-children, and one great great grand-child.

BERKSHIRE.

In consequence of Mr. Lancaster's former visit, a society has been established at Reading, and a building, to contain upwards of 300 children, in a state of great forwardness.

The Rev. Dr. Routh, president of Magdalen college, Oxford, has been preferred to the rectory of Tylehurst.

At the late annual meeting of the Agricultural Society for this county, held at Hsley, the silver medals were adjudged to Sir James Throckmorton, for the best Southdown shearling ram and theaves; to Mr. Stephens, of Peasemore, for the most short-legged and very much improved shearling ram and theaves, of the horned or Wiltshire breed; to Mr. James Herbert, of Poughley, for the best two-years old cart-horse; and to Mr. Dowse, jun. of Newbury, for the model of a moveable threshing mill, the cost of which will not exceed 50l. and which can be

worked by one cart-horse. Strickland Freeman, esq. of Fawley Court, and Mr. Harbottle, of Remenham, exhibited some excellent specimens of new Leicester wethers; and Mr. Herbert shewed others of the different cross breeds from Merinos with Ryland, Wilts, and Southdown flocks, whereby at once was produced wool the growth of this country, varying in worth from twenty pence to eight shillings per pound.

A canal has been projected from Bristol, to join the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal at or near Foxham. By this communication, and through the medium of the intended Western junction, and the grand junction canals, a regular and safe navigation will be opened with the ports of London and Bristol. The sum of 400,000l. has been subscribed to carry the plan into execution.

The rebuilding of the bridge across the Thames, at Dutchett, near Windsor, will be immediately undertaken, and it is intended to be completed by the beginning of December. The repairs will be at the expence of the county of Bucks.

Married.] At Bucklebury, Mr. John Lace, to Miss Row, of the same place.

At Windsor, Mr. Jeffries, of Covent Garden Theatre, and manager of the Windsor Theatre, to Miss Mansbridge, of London.

At Thorpe Chapel, Mr. Vincent, of Ashmansworth, Hampshire, to Miss Slade, of Thorpe Farm.

At Mortimer, Wm. Harris, esq. surgeon of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Dawes.

At Reading, Mr. John Lamb, tallow chandler, to Miss Martha Smith, of Chelworth Farm.—Mr. J. Wright, of Middlesfield, farmer, to E. Warner, of Stanton Harcourt.

At Yalford, Mr. Wickens, of Langford, to Miss Coppin, of Tubney.—Mr. T. Richardson, of Caversham, to Miss A. Holloway, of Sunning.

Died.] At Waltham, Willis Smith, son of Mr. Smith, of the Duke of Clarence, Hackney road.

At Reading, aged 24, Richard Angel, son of Mr. A. of this town.—Mrs. Lowndes, relict of the late Mr. L. printer, 61.

At Thatcham, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. T. W. P.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Smith, late of Henley.

At his house at Shinfield, Wm. Hulme, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In addition to the great improvements late made, and now making at Bath, the communication between the upper and lower town is to be further facilitated and rendered more commodious, by widening the entrance to Milson Street, from Green Street and Burton Street, by removing the Upper house, in Bond Street.

Married.]

Married.] Marianne, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Barker, rector of Marksbury, to Lieut.-Colonel Needham, of the 3d garrison battalion.

Wm. Waldson, esq. of Upton Scudamore, to Mrs. Barton, widow of Mr. B. late of Chippenham, and third daughter of the Rev. Wm. Willis, archdeacon of Wells.

Robert Foster Grant, esq. to Mary Slade Dalton, only child of Nathaniel D. esq. of Shanks House.

Mr. Moses Collier, of Wells, to Miss Martha Sadman, of Wookey.

W. Hill Jackson, esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Albania, third daughter of the Rev. S. Wylde, of Burrington.

At Wrington, the Rev. Robinson Elsdale, second master of the Manchester free grammar school, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Leves, rector of Wrington.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Wm. Powell, glass merchant, of Bristol, to Miss C. Hawkins, daughter of Mr. B. H. of Stogursey.

At Bath, Mr. Bush, baker, to Mrs. Cooper.—Mr. P. Mitchell, to Miss A. Ford.—Mr. Wm. Cole, glazier, to Miss Cox.—David Powell, esq. of Leighton, Essex, to Miss G. Hoare, of Hampstead.—Mr. Winter, of Dundry, to Miss Kedwell, of Farmborough.—Mr. Withers, to Miss Sherry.—Mr. Charles Duffield, to Miss Anne Howell.

At Bristol, Mr. Joseph Mallinson, of the Bath and Bristol Theatres, to Miss Gelson.—James James, esq. to Ann, second daughter of Thomas Saunders, esq. of Fishgard.—Nehemiah Bartley, esq. of Waltham Abbey, to Mrs. Morgan, of this city.—Mr. Wm. Mortimer, surgeon, to Miss Mansell, daughter of the late R. M. esq. of Glamorganshire.—Charles Williamson, esq. to Miss A. Conyers.

At Long Ashton, Mr. Z. Weeks, carpenter, to Miss Mary Ann Rice.

Died.] At Chardstock, Mr. John Bond, aged 82.

At Coombe, near Chard, Mr. Joshua Cuff.

At Tatworth, near Chard, Mr. Thomas Deane.

At Chard, Mr. John Lemon, maltster and brewer.

At Bath, John Gaisford, esq. of Iford House, Wilts, 27.—Maria, wife of Mr. W. B. Lydiard.—Mrs. Ann Vezey, 83.—George Frederick Devereil, esq. 36.—Mrs. Burleigh, relict of the Rev. R. B. of Badesley, Hants.—Mrs. Smith, 87.—Wm. Eyre, esq. of Newhouse, Wilts.—Mrs. Gale, relict of the late Edmund G. of Newnton.—Mrs. Pearsall, of Willsbridge, Gloucestershire.—Mrs. Jennings, of Calne.—Mrs. Grace E. Fenwick, wife of Cuthbert F. esq.—Mrs. Patience, widow of Mr. Thomas P. of Bristol, 58.—Major General Robert Rayne, of the Bengal Establishment.—Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Lynham, esq.—Mrs. Bower, wife of John B. esq. of Newent.—Mr. John Plaisted.—Mr. Johnson, an Irish gen-

tleman, who had been many years a resident here.—Mrs. Hemmings, wife of Mr. H.—Mrs. Erith, wife of Mr. E.—Mrs. Codrington, wife of Mr. C. cork cutter.

At Clifton, aged 90, Jeremiah Hill, esq.

At Yatton, Mrs. Norman, wife of Mr. John N. surgeon.

At Berrow, aged 23, Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel Ashton, late of Bath.

At Bristol, Mrs. Sarah Tilladem, of Temple-street.—Mr. Ransford, Stokes-croft.—Mr. Luke Spencer, and Solomon Roach, esq. both of the Hotwell Road.

DORSETSHIRE.

On Wednesday, the 29th of August, was held the Anniversary Meeting of the free grammar-school, in Sherborne, founded by king Edward VI. when the young gentlemen delivered their speeches in a manner highly creditable to their preceptor, the Rev. John Cutler, and which was extremely gratifying to a very numerous and respectable audience.

At the late assizes at Poole, a cause was decided, which gives the burgesses at large a right to elect the mayor of Poole.

The port of Poole is made a free port, for which it is well calculated. The quays are spacious, and equal to any in the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. C. Holder, eldest son of Mr. H. of Nailsea, to Miss D. Cary, daughter of Mr. C. esq. of Kingston, with a fortune of 30,000l.

At Stockland, Thomas Knott, jun. gent. to Miss Sarah Anstice.—The Rev. Charles Maitland, to Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Knott, esq.

At Bridport, by the Rev. D. Williams, Mr. J. Stewart, of the royal navy, to Miss A. Ayres, second daughter of Mr. A. of Abbey Sherborne, Dorset.

Died.] Mr. Cox, of Beemister, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

At Caundle Bishop, in his 76th year, the Rev. Nathaniel Bristed, rector of Caundle and Haydon, and vicar of Sherborne; formerly head master of the grammar school there.

At Ball, in the parish of Sampford Courtenay, aged 83, Mr. John Quick, a respectable and skilful grazier, who had amassed a fortune of 100,000l.

At Alphington, aged 90, Mrs. Warden, aunt to the present Bishop of Bangor.

At Weymouth, aged 27, Mr. John Merryweather, jun. of Mere Park, Wilts.

At Bridport, aged 61, Mr. Chaffey, of the Greyhound Inn.

At Organford, near Poole, aged 21, Mr. Samuel Henry Forrest.

At Rimpton, Henry Andrews, esq.

At Sherborne, aged 70, Mr. S. Jefferey, ironmonger.

Died.] At Over Compton, near Sherborne, Mr. Henry Dyke, 84; he had been in the employ of the family of Gooden, of that place, as bailiff, nearly 60 years. Out of regard to the

the memory of a man who had been uniformly just, and whose integrity was inflexible, Mr. Cooden, with some relatives and clergyman, accompanied by all his tenantry, preceded the corpse to the grave. The appearance was awfully solemn, and the affecting ceremony was pathetically and impressively performed before a numerous audience, who had willingly assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to so venerable and good a character.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Rev. T. May, has been instituted to the vicarage of Fremington.

A new communication is now opened between Exeter and the metropolis, through Somersetshire, leaving the old road at Honiton, passing through Ilminster, and falling into it again at Andover. It shortens the distance from Exeter ten miles, and from Bath to London eleven miles, and avoids many long and dangerous hills.

The corn harvest has afforded a good average crop in this and the adjoining counties.

The asylum at Stonehouse for female penitents being too small, the Rev. Dr. Hawker has purchased Hampton-house, late Sir Edward Pellew's, for the laudable purpose of forming a more extensive settlement for that description of wretched women.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Long, to Miss Tricks.—The Rev. James Spink, to Mrs. Palmer.—Mr. Westway, to Miss Wedger.—Mr. John Lascombe, plumber, to Miss F. Taylor, daughter of Mr. F. cabinet maker.—Mr. Kemp, proctor, to Mrs. Winter, relict of the late Thomas W. esq. of Gibraltar.

At Mamhead, Joseph Pole Carew, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. Reginald Carew, of Anthony House, Cornwall, to Miss Caroline Ellis, second daughter of John Ellis, of Mamhead House, esq.

At Dittisham, Nicholas Brooking, jun. esq. of Dartmouth, to Miss Charlotte Roope, daughter of Roope Harris Roope, esq. of Chipton.

At Stoke, Lieutenant D. G. Hawkins, R.M. to Miss Mary Ann Cullum.

At Plymouth, Mr. J. C. Mudge, to Miss H. Macey March.—Mr. Paul Doughty, aged 84, to Mary Dolwood, aged 71.—Mr. Fillis, wine-merchant, to Miss Herbert, daughter of — Herbert, banker.

At Tiverton, William Dunsford, esq. late commander of the *Ceres* East Indiaman, to Emilia, youngest daughter of the late John Halsey, esq. of Bombay.—John Were Clerke, esq. to Frances, fourth daughter of the late Sir Thomas, and sister to the present Sir Henry Carew, bart. of Hacombe.

At Modbury, Richard Swift, esq. of the 9th light dragoons, to Miss Sarah Perring, daughter of the late Phillip P. esq. of that place.

At Honiton, Mr. P. S. Wish, of Broad Clist, to Miss E. Tooze.

At West Aldington, the Rev. W. C.

Clark, rector of Mortonhamstead, to Miss Naylor, of Coombe Royal, Kingsbridge.

At Honiton, Mr. Carpenter, tanner, of East Budleigh, to Miss Mary Lott, of Honiton.

At Topsham, Mr. Burnett, to Miss Woodley.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Charles Woolfcombe, surgeon.—Mrs. Gattey, wife of Mr. Wm. G.—Mrs. Ellis, widow of Mr. E. drawing master, Miss Elizabeth Hull, daughter of Mr. Hull, of Tamerton.—Thomas Arthur, of the Woolpack.—Mrs. Muslin, wife of Mr. M. of the Devonshire Arms.—Mrs. Meldrum, relict of the late Mr. Meldrum, linen-draper.

At Plymouth, L. Arthur, esq.—Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. Charles D. cabinet maker.—Mr. Bates, of the Three Crowns.—Lieutenant Eastman, of the 13th regiment of foot.—Mr. John Treby Matthew, aged 30, many years chief clerk to the city bank, Exeter.

At Plymouth Dock, Francis Squire, esq. one of the ancients of the Society of New Inn, London, 74.

At Flat House, near Portsmouth, Mr. Gladstone, foreman to Mr. Colville, merchant, which place he filled for many years with integrity.

At Exmouth, Captain Henry Pasmore, of the West India service.

At Totness, Mrs. Burdon, wife of Lieutenant Charles Burdon, R.M.

At Lympstone, sincerely regretted, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. John Hill, of Rotherhithe, and daughter of the late Dr. Meddow.

At Dawlish, Miss Jones, eldest daughter of the late John Jones, esq. of Frankly, Wilts.

At Morchard Bishop, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. C. Tucker.

At Tiverton, Capt. George Andrews, of the Royal Navy—Aged 80, Mr. Richard Brimson, town-serjeant.

At Knacker-shole, near Plymouth, Mr. John Sole, surgeon, of Saltash.

At Topsham, Mr. Wm. Townsend, shoemaker, who, by living parsimoniously, had accumulated upwards of 2000*l*.

At Plymouth, Major Innes, of the 94th of Scots brigade, who came home in his majesty's ship *Milan*, from Lisbon; he had landed but a few hours. This officer had often distinguished himself in his country's cause. He was a subaltern of the grenadier company of the 94th regiment at the storming of Seringapatam, when Captain Hay, (brother of the present Brigadier General Hay, of the Scots Royal,) and one subaltern were killed, and Mr. Innes and another subaltern, all of one company, were severely wounded. His long services in the East Indies, brought on a liver complaint, and his active services at Cadix, produced a dysentery, of which he died. His remains were interred with military honours, in Portsmouth garrison.

son chapel—Lieutenant Sevell, of his majesty's ship *Puissant*.

CORNWALL.

The Rev. Thomas Carlyon, M. A. rector of St. Mary's, has been instituted to the vicarage of Probus, conferred by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, void by the death of the Rev. James Ferris.

The Rev. J. P. Gilbert, M. A. has been instituted to the vicarage of St. Wenn, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Carlyon.

The Rev. S. Chilcott, B. D. is promoted to the rectory of Otterham, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Digory Joce.

A bed of rich clay has recently been discovered in Cornwall, of which vases, bowls, &c. have been formed so nearly resembling similar articles imported from China, as to render it difficult for the best judges to distinguish between them. The manufacture is likely to become extremely profitable to the country in general.

An hospital for the indigent blind, under the title of Bethseda or House of Mercy, is opened at Plymouth dock, for the humane purpose of rendering that class of people comfortable and useful.

In the several markets in this county, beef and mutton sell at 7½d. and 8d. veal and lamb 6d. and 7d. and butter 14d. per lb.

Married.] At Stratton, Mr. J. Drew, to Miss Martin.

At Leland, Mr. Rich, of Chyandover, to Mrs. Newton, widow of the late Capt. N. of that place.

At Penryn, Lieut. Wilson, of the Navy, to Miss Trenerry, daughter of Capt. T.

At Bodmin, F. J. Hearle, esq. to Mrs. Blewitt, relict of the late G. W. B. esq. of Marazion.

At Paul Church, near Penzance, Capt. Richard Gill, of the Smack Pitt, of Southampton, to Miss Kelynash, of Newlyn.

At Falmouth, Capt. Macdonald, of the ship *Atlas*, of London, to Miss Mary Rowe.—Capt. Gilbert, of the Transport service, to Miss Mary Husband.

At Pastow, Mr. Cooms, of the Commercial Bank, Dock, to Miss Kitty Richards, daughter of the late Captain R. of Padstow, and niece to Thomas Hoblyn, of Truro, esq.

At St. Ives, Mr. Benjamin Badcock, of Newlyn, to Miss Grace Couch.

At Penzance, Mr. W. Davey, to Miss Vinicombe, of Maddron.

At Falmouth, Mr. Dunston, to Ann, third daughter of Mr. Christopher Nicholas, of Penzance.

At Liskeard, Mr. Lawrence, surgeon and apothecary.

At Penzance, Mrs. Cock, wife of Mr. C. latter.—Miss Susannah Beard.

At Redruth, Captain Thomas Towan, a respectable land-surveyor and mine agent.

Died.] Mrs. Nankwell, wife of Mr. N. postmaster, of Truro.

At St. Mabyn, C. Andrews, esq.

At Penzance, Ann, the wife of Mr. Richard Brewer, grocer.

At Liskeard, Mr. Wm. Mullis, who dropt down whilst speaking to some labourers in the street, and almost instantly expired.

At Penryn, aged 96, Mrs. King.

At St. Austell, Mr. M. A. Truscott, builder.

WALES.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, has been presented to collate the Rev. James Drake, A. M. vicar of Clirrow, to the chancellorship of the cathedral of St. Asaph.

Lord and Lady Bulkeley have lately presented the church of Beaumaris, with a service of communion plate richly gilt, and highly finished, with appropriate inscriptions. They have likewise adorned with very neat bellfries, their several churches of Llanfries, and Aber.

On Friday, the 31st August, the foundation stone of a building for a signal station, on Holyhead Mountain, was laid by Sir John Thomas Stourley, bart. It is established by the Liverpool merchants, at the suggestion of Captain H. Evans, of Holyhead. The utility of it is to take the names of their ships by numerical signs as they pass the head, and communicate the intelligence by post; which will undoubtedly give them early information of the arrival of their ship in the Channel, or their having departed the Head, which may, in some cases, prove to them of great importance and satisfaction.

Considerable improvements are projected at Aberistwith; which, from the romantic boldness of its surrounding scenery, and purity of the sea, must ever be a favourable place of resort; warm and cold baths, the same as at Teuby, and a theatre, are to be erected immediately.

The passage between Milford Haven and Waterford, is about to be improved. Dunmore Harbour is to be allotted for the reception of the packets. It opens boldly upon the sea, and is nearer Milford than Cheek Point, the present station, by ten miles, and affords a ready entrance and departure to the packets without a moment's delay. The time gained by this improvement will be at least two hours, and under some circumstances, perhaps twelve hours.

Married.] At Hinton, Monmouthshire, Mr. Wm. Lewis, of Great House, St. Fagan's, Glamorganshire, to Miss Lewis, of the former place.

At Cemmes, Montgomeryshire, I. Bonsall, esq. of Frontraith, in the county of Cardigan, to Miss Catherine Davies, of Cemmes.

At Caermarthen, Capt. Baines, of the Royal Navy, to Miss M. Fairwater.—Mr. James Lloyd, surgeon, to Miss E. Williams.

Died.] At Manor Owen, Pembrokeshire, aged 74, the Rev. D. Jones, vicar of Llangan, Glamorganshire, a popular preacher in the Calvinistical connection.

At

At Monmouth, John Taylor Bourne, esq. an eminent solicitor, deservedly respected and esteemed by his friends, and the community at large.

At Heywood House, Mrs. Wilkins, wife of John Parry W. esq. banker, of Brecon.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. R. Jenkins.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Right Hon. Lord Dundas has granted a presentation to the Rev. John Fleming, at Bressay, in the presbytery and parish of Zetland, to the church and parish of Flisk, in the presbytery of Cupar, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Gourlay.

Sir George Mackenzie, and Messrs. Holland and Bright, have returned from Iceland. The party arrived lately in Edinburgh, and we are glad to find that in this arduous journey these gentlemen have been in no respect disappointed. The difficulties and dangers they had to encounter, though considerable, were by no means greater than what they had expected; but they were amply compensated by the wonderful natural phenomena with which Iceland abounds, and which they were so fortunate to visit in such a season as has scarcely been known in that country, for fine weather.

Some persons digging for peat at a place called Rigg, near Gretna, one of them accidentally knocked off the top of an earthen jar, which, on being examined, was found to contain a great number of ancient coins and belt-buckles, all silver. The coins were mostly of king Edward I. of England, and some of the ancient kings of Scotland, and are supposed to have been in the ground nearly 600 years.

On the 3d Sept. a stone column, thirteen feet high, containing a suitable inscription, was erected on the top of Redding-rig Moor, to the memory of that illustrious Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace. The above-mentioned spot was selected for the site of the column, on account of a prevalent tradition, importing, that Wallace, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the other commanders, withdrew with his party to that place, from which, seated on a stone which still exists, he viewed the unfortunate battle of Falkirk.

A very curious natural phenomenon has lately been discovered at Edinburgh; and, as it strikes different persons in the same manner at first sight, it is impossible that *fancy* (that active principle) can be the cause of it. From a point of Salisbury Craigs, and from Mr. Miller's garden, there is visible, in the rock on which the monument to the memory of the illustrious and gallant Lord Nelson is erected, a most correct, though gigantic, profile of the hero's face. It is formed by the rock, and was first discovered a few weeks since, by an English family travelling in Scotland. Since that period, it has been the theme of wonder, and object of curiosity, to

all the visitors to the Scottish metropolis, as well as to its inhabitants.

An apple-tree, in the garden of Major Douglas, of Edenside Kelso, was in blossom on the 18th Sept. last.

It is in contemplation to prevent the old bridge of Doon, which is in a truly ruinous state, from being demolished. It boasts a very high antiquity, and is considered as one of the finest arches in Europe, being in height and span, equal, if not superior, to the Rialto at Venice. It also forms an interesting feature in that exquisite picture, drawn by Burns, in his "Tam O' Shanter." The cottage in which the poet was born, at Allowa Kirk, and the Add Brig, are objects that give such a charm to the landscape, in the eye of the stranger, who has read and admired the writings of Coila's bard, that the annihilation of any one of them, would prove a subject of general regret. Under these impressions, a subscription has been set on foot with a view to raise a fund to be applied in purchasing, repairing, and keeping up the venerable edifice. It is also intended, if the fund prove inadequate, to erect a statue of Burns, on the centre of the arch, and to make the old bridge a thoroughfare for foot-passengers only, as soon as a new one shall be finished.

The new line of road betwixt Glasgow and Carlisle will now go forward, and measures have been taken for carrying the act authorizing it, into effect. The towns of Annan and Lochmaben, as well as the district through which it passes, will derive immense benefit from this important undertaking.

Married.] At Edinburgh, James Foulis, esq. jun. of Woodhall; to Agnes, daughter of John Grieve, esq.—The Rev. David Watson, minister of Leuchars, to Miss Susannah Rankine.

At Parkhall, Sterlingshire, Thomas Andrew, esq. of Gillandersland, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late John Learmouth, esq. merchant in Leith.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. John Cumming, leather merchant, to Miss Isabella Girdwood, of Glasgow.

At Gungreen house, Hugh Vietch, esq. town clerk of Leith, to Miss Mary Robertson, of Prendergust.

At Forglan house, David Monypenny, esq. of Pitmilny, Advocate, to Miss Maria Sophia Abercromby, third daughter of Sir George A. of Birkenbog, bart.

At Inverness, the Rev. Donald Ross, minister of Kilmuir Skye, to Miss Rose Betune.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. James Finlay, writing-master and accountant.

At Leith, Mr. William Baleny, merchant.

At Newland, near Glasgow, Mr. John Macarthur, 69.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Campbell, late supervisor of excise, aged 89, well known for his

unexampled honesty and integrity in the station he filled.

At Dumfries, Mr. William Brand, teller of the bank of Scotland's office there.

At Huntly, Mr. Alexander Thomson, surgeon.

At Bank-house, Lady Ogilvy.

At Lerwick, Shetland, Charlotte F. Macdonell, only daughter of Capt. J. M. 6th R V.B.

At Kirkcubright, Mary, eldest daughter of the late James Dalryell, esq. of Barnewash.

At New Mains, Inchinan, Mr. John Smith, wood-merchant.

At his house, Drumsheugh, Francis Earl of Moray.

At Inverness, Simon Fraser, esq. of Faraline.

IRELAND.

At his seat, Patna, in the county of Cork, Edward Heard, esq. eldest son of the late Bickford H. esq. of the same county. He was formerly a major in the service of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment, and particularly distinguished himself on the staff of General Goddard, in the reduction of the province of Guzerat: preferring heroic fame to the accumulation of wealth, he derived nothing but his laurels from the service, and returned to his hereditary estate in the evening of his life, universally esteemed and respected.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At Madras, Henry Inman, esq. after a residence of only a few days, having arrived in his Majesty's ship *Clorinde*, to fill the important situation of naval commissioner at this presidency and its dependencies. As an officer it had been his fate to encounter some of the severest trials to which the human mind, and character, can be exposed; but which only served to show how well qualified he was to combat and surmount them. He eminently distinguished himself on a variety of occasions, and among the rest at Copenhagen, where he merited, and obtained, the warmest commendation from the immortal Nelson: he was, without solicitation, nominated to the high office he was appointed to fill in India, and it was not without reluctance that he was induced to proceed, but was ultimately determined by the feelings of a husband and a father. In private life he was not less beloved for his amiable and entertaining qualities, than he was honoured and respected for the discharge of his public duties. In him the gentlest manners were united with the firmest mind. The writer of this slight tribute to his memory, regrets from not being more intimately acquainted with the particulars of his life, his inability to do more ample justice to his character.

On the 5th of June last, at Malta, in the

27th year of his age, Mr. Theodore Galton, second son of Samuel G. esq. of Duddeston-house, near Birmingham. This gentleman went to Spain in November, 1808, induced by the impulse of a generous spirit to contemplate the exertions of a people struggling for their liberty. After witnessing the accumulated disasters of the Spanish nation, he sailed up the Mediterranean, and travelled through Asia Minor, Constantinople, and the Grecian Archipelago. Amongst the latter he passed several months, regarding with the admiration and delight which springs from a cultivated and classical taste, those consecrated scenes of ancient genius. Returning from Smyrna to Malta, he was attacked on his arrival at the latter place by a typhus fever, which proved fatal, and he expired in the arms of his friend and travelling companion, Dr. Sacheverel Davin. Mr. Theodore Galton was of amiable and polished manners, and would have proved, had he lived, a manly and noble character. It is remarkable, that Dr. S. Davin is the only survivor of six travellers who sailed together from Falmouth in November 1808; the other five having fallen victims to the fatigues and dangers of foreign climate.

At Venice, the French General Menou; celebrated in the campaign at Egypt. He appears to have been a favourite of Bonaparte; for he protected him on his return to France against all his officers, who attributed the necessity of evacuating that country to his mismanagement. Like his friend, Bonaparte, he changed his religion, married an Egyptian woman, wore the turban, and took the name of Abdallah Menou. Bonaparte made him a count, and governor of Venice, but never entrusted him with any military command, where active operations were going on.

In Portugal, the Hon. Capt. Stewart, second son of lord Londonderry, and brother to lord Castlereagh.

In his Majesty's service, Elisha Bell Venus, of North Shields, 22.

At Pictou, Nova Scotia, Hector Macneil, esq. late of Kingerloch.

At Senegal, Ensign John Hardy, 26, son of Mr. Hardy, of Oxford.

At the Naval Hospital, Jamaica, Lieut. John Love Hammick, of the *Polyphemus*, 23.

At Schwerin, the Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, 79.

At Sicily, C. Williams, esq. commander of the *Hornet*.

In India, Patrick Moir, esq. sheriff of the town of Calcutta, and one of the commissioners of the Court of Request.

In China, Mr. John Adams, third son of the late Mr. John A. Aberdeen; much esteemed and universally regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 4th of February, sir Alexander Seton, of Abercorn, bart.

During the defence of Fort Matagorda, Cadiz, Major Lefevre, royal engineers, by a cannon-ball. By his death the army has lost a most intelligent officer. Upon every occasion in which his services were demanded, he evinced the utmost bravery and zeal; but it was chiefly at the battle of Maida that he displayed those qualities. The talents he manifested in a distinct command which was entrusted to him in that ever-memorable battle, entitled him to the honour of a medal, which was intended to be conferred only on officers of superior rank; but his claims were undeniable, and the reward which was due to his gallant exertions, was in justice granted, as a fair distinction which he had earned on that glorious day. The reputation he had acquired attracted the notice of his Majesty's government; and he was, with great propriety, selected as an officer in every respect qualified to give the Spaniards the aid of his talents, and to obtain such intelligence respecting the state of things in Spain, as could be relied upon for the extent and the accuracy of its details. In the performance of both these services, he gave the utmost satisfaction. Major Lefevre may be truly said to have existed only for the service. His passion for the army predominated over every other, and almost every thought of his mind was concentrated in that single point. He at last fell a victim to his heroic gallantry. General Graham, who entertained a just conception of his merit, had commanded him to bring off the detachment that had

so long and so bravely defended the fortress of Matagorda. This fortress had been very injudiciously dismantled in part, previous to the arrival of the French. Sensible, too late of the importance of its position, as it commands the entrance into the inner harbour, it was resolved to defend it; principally with a view to retard the approach of the French towards Cadiz. The detachment employed for this purpose succeeded in keeping possession of the fort for about three weeks. The French employed nearly fifteen days in constructing their batteries; and the first they opened was at the distance of about 1200 yards. Their second battery opened at the distance of about 800 yards: they succeeded in making a breach, and it was their intention to have stormed it. The little garrison had suffered so much, having lost about half its number in killed and wounded, that it became necessary for the remainder to evacuate the place. Major Lefevre recommended that some gun-boats should be employed against the French batteries, both to annoy the enemy, and to divert their fire during the evacuation. This, however, was unfortunately omitted. The French, therefore, still kept up a tremendous fire upon the fort. The evacuation was effected in good order; and Major Lefevre, continuing in it to the last, was, at the moment of retiring from it, struck between the shoulders by a 32-pound shot, and instantly killed.

Lately, in the West Indies, in his 24th year, Mr. George Gould, surgeon, in the Royal Navy, and eldest son of Mr. Wm. G. of Blandford.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—The consternation which has, for some time past, prevailed in the commercial world, is gradually subsiding; and we perceive, with no small pleasure, that the gazettes of the last month do not present us with such swollen catalogues of bankrupts as have lately alarmed the trading part of the community. In the provincial towns confidence appears to be on the revival, and the banking-houses which have "weathered the storm," are in as high credit as ever. The manufacturing interest has not received any melioration since our last, and in some towns, more especially Manchester and Birmingham, considerable distress still prevails among the working classes. Some considerable failures in the West India line, have taken place at Liverpool; but these have long been anticipated, and it is hoped that they will not ultimately prove detrimental either to the provision dealers of Ireland, or the manufacturers of Lancashire and Staffordshire, who are the principal creditors of the defaulters alluded to.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—The Earl Howe, Lady Lushington, and Sir William Pultney, East Indiamen, from Bengal, and the Charles Grant, from Bombay, arrived within the current month. The cargoes of these vessels are well assorted, and consist of the following commodities: viz. *Bengal Piece Goods*, 10,594 pieces of muslin; and 50,043 pieces of calico. Prohibited cottons, calicoes, and silks of sundry descriptions, 30,331 pieces. *Company's Drugs, &c.* Sugar, 5,171 bags, saltpetre, 11,378 ditto. Raw silk, 766 bales, hemp, (on account of government) 1,149 ditto. Bamboo machinery, 2 boxes, and kemoo shells, 6 ditto. *Privilege Drugs, &c.* Indigo, 2,646 chests, cotton yarn, 78 bales; vermilion, 66 boxes; lac lake, 35 chests; talc, 4 ditto; sal ammoniac, 40 ditto; hemp, 2,444 bales; coffee, 540 bags; pepper, 4,579 ditto, and 1 box; camphor, 150 chests; cassia buds, 10 skins, and 15 chests; cassia lignea, 3 ditto; arrow-root, 21 ditto; drugs, 1 ditto; cotton, 120 bales;

120 bales; long pepper, 7 bags; tortoise-shell, 4 chests; rhubarb, 58 ditto; raw silk, 56 bales; safflower, 153 chests; Cambry stones, 1 cask; castor-oil and dry ginger, 30 cases; piece goods, 18 bales; ditto, 3 chests; rice, 7 bags; sticklac, 30 chests; hartall refined, 2 ditto; mother o'pearl-shells, 583 packages; cotton thread, 16 bales; gall nuts, 115 bags; shellac, 78 chests; bees' wax, 3 ditto; gum mastic, 1 ditto; ditto Arabic, 85 ditto; ditto olibanum, 14 ditto; ditto animi, 8 ditto; ditto copal, 1 ditto; myrrh, 10 ditto; and Madeira wine, 137 pipes. Little, if any, alteration has taken place in the prices of oriental merchandise since our last. Singlo and twankay teas are higher; the market price varies from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; bohea fetches from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d.; congou, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d.; souchong, 3s. 7d. to 4s. 4d.; pekoe, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and fine hyson, 5s. 6d. and upwards, per lb. Sugar has fallen; its prices now are from 3l. 14s. to 4l. 16s. per cwt. Cotton-wool, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Hemp, 50l. to 60l. per ton. Camphor, unrefined, 33l. to 35l. per cwt.; ginger, 3l. 15s. to 4 guineas, per cwt.; gum Arabic, 2l. 18s. to 3l. 18s. per cwt.; and ditto olibanum, 3l. 5s. to 10l. per lb. Maddar roots, 5l. 10s. to 6l. per cwt. Indigo, according to colour, 6s. to 13s. 9d.; and cochineal, 6s. to 8s. per lb.

WEST INDIES.—We have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of a large fleet from the Islands. The cargoes do not come to the best of markets, but if the old proverb be true, that "when things come to the worst, they must mend," the holders of West India goods may indulge in hope. The raw sugar market is unusually flat at London. At Liverpool, however, good and fine sugars are in regular enquiry, and a few lots of very fine quality have lately gone off there at improved prices. Our prices are, for Antigua, 3l. 14s. to 4 guineas; Barbadoes and Tobago, 3l. 15s. to 4 guineas. Dominica, Montserrat, and St. Vincent's, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 6s.; Jamaica, 3l. 16s. to 4l. 5s. and Barbadoes, clayed, 4l. 9s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt. Rums are scarcely in demand; Jamaicas fetch, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. and Leeward Islands, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. Jamaica mahogany, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. per foot. The demand for dye-woods is become dull: Jamaica logwood, chipt, sells at prices from 30l. to 32l. per cwt. Jamaica fustick, 20l. 10s. to 20 guineas; and Cuba ditto, 24l. to 26l. per ton. Cotton continues pretty steady both in the London and Liverpool markets; in the latter, 7000 bags of all sorts have been sold within the last week. The market prices at London are, Tobago and Barbadoes, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; Jamaica, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and Grenada, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb.

NORTH AMERICA.—Our trade with this part of the globe is pretty steady; and, as the following quotations will evince, American commodities are well esteemed in the English markets: Georgia cotton brings from 1s. 2d. to 2s.; New Orleans ditto, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Maryland Tobacco, 5d. to 16d.; and Virginia ditto, 6d. to 8½d. per lb. Tallow has been selling at an advanced price. Tar and turpentine are in brisk demand; the former fetches from 25s. to 30s. per barrel, and the latter from 18s. to a guinea, per cwt. Pitch, 13s. to 15s. 6d.; black rosin, 10s. to 12s.; and yellow ditto, 13s. to 15s. per cwt. Oak, 4l. to 18l. 10s.; ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l.; pine, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 12s.; and ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l. 10s. per last. Wax, 13l. 5s. to 14l. per cwt. Linseed, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per quarter; and Carolina rice, from 26s. to 28s. per cwt.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The chief ports of South America are still glutted with British manufactured goods, and the only articles which find any sale in this part of the world are Irish provisions of every description. Under a commercial regulation adopted by the Junta of Cadiz, it is now permitted to export thence to South America silk and cotton manufactures in Spanish vessels, and for Spanish account. Before, silk could only be exported, if of foreign produce, with a certain proportion of the native silks; and cottons were wholly prohibited. The following are our market prices of South American goods: Buenos Ayres hides, 7d. to 9d.; Guatemala indigo, 8s. 6d. to 16s.; Carraccus ditto, 8s. to 15s. 9d.; garbled cochineal, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 18s.; Brazil roll tobacco, 7d. to 8d.; ditto leaf, 5d. to 6d.; and Brazil cottons, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

BALTIC.—There have been considerable arrivals from this sea in several of our ports, particularly that of London. The cargoes of the vessels principally consisted of corn, of which there is now a large quantity in the market. By the letters which the vessels brought home, we learn that the ships detained in the ports of Prussia, on suspicion of being laden with English property, are likely to be released upon paying 50 per cent. We understand that government intends blockading the Baltic, and that orders to that effect have actually been sent out to the admiral commanding on the station; we trust that this report is not correct, as the adoption of such a measure would put many fair traders to infinite inconvenience.

FRANCE.—In our last report we specified the terms upon which the French government was inclined to admit of a commercial intercourse between the two nations; we have now to state the conditions required by our lords of the council before they will grant licences to trade with France: "All vessels not bearing the flag of France, may take exportable goods, cotton excepted, from Great Britain to that country; and in return shall be allowed to bring back grain, meal, flour, burr-stones, seeds, and olive oil. A vessel is allowed to bring one-third of her cargo in wine, provided she shall have taken from this country British manufactured

manufactured goods, together with sugar and coffee, which latter shall have constituted one-third of her tonnage; and provided also, that the two remaining thirds of the cargo imported from France, shall consist of corn and flour. The vessels must first take up their cargoes in this country. These conditions are by no means unreasonable; yet still we fear that the French government will not countenance the trade upon such terms—Claret fetches from 92l. to 105l. per hogshead. Coniac brandy, 1l. 3s. to 1l. 4s. 6d. per gallon. Capers, 10l. to 14l. 10s. per cwt.; and French plumbs, from 3l. 12s. to 6l. 5s. per cwt.

AFRICA.—The Lords Commissioners for Trade have been pleased to acquaint the merchants trading to the Mediterranean, that the government of Algiers have ceded to his Majesty, the extensive and fertile tract of territory on the African coast, betwixt and comprehending the settlements of La Caia and Bona; whence the French African Company, in their trade from Marseilles, have, till lately, derived essential advantages, during a period of above 100 years.

Current Prices of Shares in Docks, Navigable Canals, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, Institutions, and Fire and Life Insurance Offices, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, 21st September, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 300l. per share.—Grand Union ditto, 5l. per share premium.—Leicester and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 112l. per share.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 43l. 10s. ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 58l. ditto.—Basingstoke ditto, 38l. ditto.—Grand Western ditto, 4l. per share premium.—Grand Surry ditto, 75l. per share.—Thames and Medway ditto, 52l. per share premium.—Croydon ditto, 40l. per share.—Huddersfield ditto, 39l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 55l. ditto.—Peak Forest ditto, 80l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 28l. ditto.—Ellesmere ditto, 76l. ditto.—Worcester and Birmingham, 5l. per share premium.—London Dock Stock, 127l. per cent.—West India ditto, 166l. ditto.—East India ditto, 135l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share premium.—Strand Bridge, 5l. 10s. per share discount.—Vauxhall Bridge, 6l. ditto.—Commercial Road, 136l. per cent.—Great Dover-street ditto, 9l. per share premium.—Highgate Archway ditto, 9l. 9s. ditto.—Croydon ditto, 30l. per share.—East London Water Works, 213l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 144l. ditto.—South London ditto, 127l. ditto.—York Buildings ditto, 47l. per share premium.—Kent ditto, 52l. 10s. ditto.—Colchester ditto, 45l. ditto.—Grand Junction, 6l. per share premium.—London Institution, 70l. per share.—Auction Mart ditto, 70 guineas per share premium.—Globe Insurance Office, 126l. per share.—Imperial ditto, 76l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Hope ditto, 4l. 5s. ditto.—Eagle ditto, 4l. 5s. ditto.—Atlas ditto, 4l. 5s. ditto.—Rock ditto, 22s. per share, premium.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire office Shares, &c. in September, 1810, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Canal, dividing 40l. per share clear per annum, 1075l.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 749l. 19s. dividing 40l. nett per annum.—Swansea, 160l. to 165l.; the last dividend 8l. per share.—Union, 110l.—Grand Union, 5l. premium.—Thames and Medway, 52l. 10s. premium.—Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly, 138l.—Grand Junction, 294l. to 302l.—Kennet and Avon, 44l. 10s. 43l.—Wilts and Berks, 58l. to 60l.—Huddersfield, 39l. 10s.—Rochdale, 55l. to 56l.—Ellesmere, 75l.—Lancaster, 28l.—West India Dock Stock, 166l.—East India Dock, 134l.—London Dock, 125l. to 127l.—Globe Assurance, 126l. per share.—Imperial Assurance, 76l.—Atlas Assurance, par.—East London Water Works, 215l.—West Middlesex, 140.—Kent Water-Works, 51l. premium.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE have the satisfaction to announce to our readers the appearance of the first volume of the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, by William Townsend Aiton, gardener to his Majesty. The work is offered to the King in a dedication, the only passage in which that we think it at all necessary to notice, is the following: "Anxious to emulate his father's industry, his son has never ceased to dedicate to the study of botany the hours of leisure allowed to him by his horticultural duties; *he also has received the learned aid, to which his father was so deeply indebted.*" The words which we have printed in italics form the only notice contained of any assistance that the reputed author has received. In like manner, in the former edition, his father in the dedication to the king, states that the "composition of the book cost him a large portion of the leisure allowed by the daily duties of his station, during more than sixteen years: *in all that time it has been thought worthy of the assistance of men more learned than himself.*" This assistance so slightly mentioned, was in the former edition, generally understood to include the whole of the scientific part of the work; all the specific characters, the collating the synonyms, the observations, the English names, the habitats, even the chronology or time of their introduction, being, we believe, justly attributed to the labours of the late Dr. Solander while he lived, and afterwards to those of Mr. Dryander. To this latter gentleman, whose superior talents are so well known to the botanical world, is to be attributed

attributed, if we have not been misinformed, all the scientific part of the present enlarged edition. We do not wish to say any thing in disparagement of the botanical knowledge of Mr. Aiton, we believe that he may have made as great progress in the acquirement of the science as his horticultural duties (more extensive we understand than those of his father,) allowed him to attain; but whilst it is so notorious that all the science of the work is due to the labours of another man, we cannot perceive the justice or policy of keeping his name out of the view of the public. Should it be argued that Mr. Dryander chose to decline having his name appear as the author of a work, which however superior as the catalogue of a garden, may be supposed to be hardly adequate to his established reputation as a naturalist, yet one would suppose, that some regret would have been expressed at not being permitted to mention the name of the botanist to whose abilities so much was due.

Useful and scientific as this work must appear, beyond any of the kind since the *Hortus Cliffortianus* of Linnæus, we do not doubt but that it would have been still much more perfect had the name of the real author been seen in the title-page. A man is not likely to take the same pains when he writes for another as when he feels his own reputation involved in the success. Much will be slurred over that required laborious investigation to bring it to that state of perfection which would satisfy the learned author, if he considered his fame at all at stake.

The plan of the work has been to follow the systematic arrangement as laid down in Willdenow's edition of the *Species Plantarum*, and in general no synonym is repeated that has been quoted by him, unless as authority for the time in which the plant had been cultivated, except in a few instances where Willdenow may have quoted any of our modern periodical publications, all of which are professedly referred to, both for the sake "of the English reader, for whose use the catalogue has been principally compiled, and to show to those foreigners into whose hands it may fall, that Englishmen have not of late years been inattentive to the advancement of their favourite study."

The work is professedly a compilation, but a compilation made under the eye of a master with a head and hand capable of supplying the desiderata, and knowing where to make an election. Thus, where any capable botanist has studied any particular branch of the science, his arrangement and characters have been in general adopted, so at the very outset of the work, in the class monandria and order monogynia, which contain the natural order of the *Scitamineæ*, the dissertation on this order by the learned Mr. Roscoe of Liverpool, published in the eighth volume of the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, seems to be pretty generally followed.

We purpose, in a future Report, to give a further account of the novel matter contained in this valuable volume.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

AUGUST.

Reaping Month.

Pour'd from the villages a numerous train
Now spreads o'er all the fields. In form'd array
The reapers move, nor shrink for heat or toil.

ON nearly every day from the 1st to the 16th of August, we have had rain; and from the 16th to the end of the month, the finest harvest weather imaginable. In the night of the 2d, there were several heavy showers; and in the night of the 12th, a tremendous storm of wind and rain.

The prevailing quarters of the wind, have been north and west. It was in the south-west on the 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 22d, 26th, and 29th. There were strong gales on the 4th, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 13th.

In the evening of the 24th, there was a heavy fog; and in that of the 29th, we had thunder. Since the fine weather commenced, we have had lightning almost every night. During the latter fifteen days of the month, the weather has been very hot.

The flights of cross-bills, which have visited England this summer, are very remarkable. Many of these birds have been shot, and several caught in this neighbourhood. The keeper of a public-house, who has some apple-trees in his garden, missed, one morning, a great part of his fruit, and supposed that his garden had been robbed. He however soon found that a flock of cross-bills, which had their quarters in an adjacent plantation of fir trees, had been the depredators. By means of limed sticks, he caught some of them, and has them now in cages, where they seem perfectly tame. These birds are chiefly inhabitants of the forests of the northern parts of Europe, and seldom visit our island. They are said to feed chiefly on the seeds of the fir tree, which they thus extract from the husk. They bring into contact the extremities of their crossed beak, and then inserting it into the cavity where the seed is deposited, suddenly cross it again; and in so doing, the seed is forced out.

August

August 3. The small brown beetle denominated by Linnæus *plinus pectinicornis*, appears on old wood.

August 6. The meadow saffron (*colchicum autumnale*), soap-wort (*saponaria officinalis*), strawberry trefoil (*trifolium fragiferum*), yellow medick (*medicago falcata*), common St. John's wort (*hypericum perforatum*), trailing St. John's wort (*hypericum humifusum*), and marsh St. John's wort (*hypericum elodes*), are now in flower.

August 16. The wheat harvest has commenced.

Lapwings begin to congregate.

August 18. The young broods of wasps have come to life, and are flying about in immense numbers. It is remarked by Mr. Markwick, in his edition of the Rev. W. White's Natural History of Selborne, that, in the year 1775, these insects abounded so prodigiously, that in the month of August, no fewer than seven or eight nests were plowed up in one field.

The goat suckers have not yet left us.

August 20. The emperor moth (*bombyx pavonus* of Haworth,) and the drinker moth (*bombyx potatorius*), fly abroad.

August 24. House flies are now abundant.

The clouded-yellow butterflies (*papilio edusa*) are seen flying about the hedges and fields.

August 27. It was supposed that the bees would have been very unproductive this year; but the late fine weather, after the rain which preceded it, has tended greatly to recover them.

August 30. The wheat harvest is nearly at an end, and the whole crop has been harvested in this part of the country, without a single wet day.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of August 1810, to the 24th of September 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.00. Sept. 7 and 15. Wind N.
Lowest, 29.50. Sept. 17. — N. W.

Thermometer.

Highest, 81°. Sept. 2d. Wind S.E.
Lowest, 45°. — 15. — N. W.

Greatest } 25 hundredths
variation in } of an inch.
24 hours.

This small variation has occurred several times in the course of the month.

Greatest } 23°.
variation in }
24 hours.

On the 3d of Sept. the mercury was as high as 73°, and on the next day it was no higher than 50°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month, is equal to about two inches in depth.

Never was there a more favourable season for the gathering and housing the corn: its lateness has been amply repaid by its excellence. We remark, that there have been out of thirty-one days scarcely more than six or eight on which there has been rain; and almost all the others may be denominated brilliant. The weather has not only been finer, but the temperature has been, on the average for the whole month, higher (viz. 63° nearly,) than it has been all the summer:

In June,	the average heat was	61° . 2
— July,		60 . 9
— Aug.		60 . 3
— Sept.		62 . 8

The hottest day in the year was on Sunday the 2d of September, when the mercury stood as high as 81°; besides this, it stood at 80° on the 1st; was one other day at 79°; one at 78°; four at 77°; and once at 76°. A few days have been cold; and once or twice there were severe storms: and in the night of the 31st ult. the thunder was louder than was ever remembered to have been heard. The wind has been chiefly N. N.W. On this hill there have been two thick fogs, brought by southerly winds.

Highgate, Sept. 24, 1810.

ERRATA. In the first article of this Magazine, signed COMMON SENSE, page 202, col. 1, line 3, for "service," read "privilege;"

And in the note relative to a communication of the same correspondent, at page 199 of our last, transpose the words "on the country bankers, to meet the general run," into "to meet the general run on the country bankers."

Page 214, col. 1, for "Reddlestone," read "Keddlestone."

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of AUGUST to the 25th of SEPTEMBER, both inclusive.

1810.	Bank Stock.	5 per Cent. Reduc.	5 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Ann.	Imper. 5 per Cent.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheg. Bills.	Omnib.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets.
Aug. 27.	260 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	87 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	181	24 P.	—	—	—	3 P.	2 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
28.	260 1/4	69	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	28 P.	73	68 1/2	—	3	2 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
29.	260 1/4	69	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	93 1/2	—	23 P.	73 1/4	68 1/2	—	4 R.	2 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
30.	260 1/4	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	24 P.	73 1/4	68 1/2	—	5 P.	2 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
31.	258	69	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	25 P.	—	—	—	4 P.	2 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
Sept. 1.	—	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 P.	—	68 1/2	22 15
3.	—	—	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	257	68 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	93	180 1/2	23 P.	—	—	—	5 P.	2 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
5.	—	68 1/2	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	23 P.	—	68 1/2	—	2 P.	3 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
6.	—	—	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	22 P.	—	—	67 1/2	5 P.	3 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
7.	—	—	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	23 P.	—	—	—	5 P.	3 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
8.	—	—	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	180	25 P.	—	—	—	5 P.	3 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
10.	—	—	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 P.	3 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
11.	—	—	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	5 P.	3 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
12.	—	—	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	24 P.	—	—	—	5 P.	3 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
13.	—	—	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	24 P.	—	—	—	5 P.	3 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
14.	—	—	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	25 P.	—	—	—	5 P.	3 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
15.	—	—	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	25 P.	—	—	—	5 P.	3 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
17.	—	—	67 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	24 P.	—	—	—	5 P.	3 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
18.	—	—	66 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	21 P.	—	—	—	5 P.	3 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
19.	—	—	65 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	—	—	4 P.	3 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
20.	—	—	64 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	15 P.	—	—	—	0 par	3 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
21.	—	—	65 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 1/2	3 P.	3 1/2 Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
22.	—	—	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	—	—	Ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	—	—	66 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	16 P.	—	—	—	2 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	22 15
25.	—	—	66 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	15 P.	—	—	—	1 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	22 15

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

WM. TUNNICLIFFE AND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.